

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1624.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

{ STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.
{ UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 23 years.)
Mr. CROFTS solicits orders for the shares mentioned in his letter, on p. 641, in this day's Journal, the state of the market being highly in favour of buyers, and viewing the present state of prices as quite of a temporary character, it will be found, as Mr. CROFTS asserts, that "the enumeration of the shares in his said letter, taking unquestionable rank amongst the cream of the market, the most unflinching speculator can scarcely go astray in operating at once; but Mr. CROFTS, if applied for his advice as to the selections to be made, will give it (as is his custom) free from any bias or interest in the mines themselves." [vide letter.]
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for October (published on Wednesday last) contains the third of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with other information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves; and a tabulated statement of the capital, value of shares, liabilities and assets, and the ratio between them; reserve fund, &c., of thirty-eight joint-stock banks. Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—A tabulated summary of the financial statistics of thirty-eight joint-stock banks, including subscribed and paid capital, liabilities, assets of various descriptions, reserve fund, dividends, &c., constitutes a very valuable item in Mr. Lelean's "Stock, Share, and Finance Register" for October, published on Wednesday last. There is, in addition, the usual reviews of the monetary and commercial affairs of September, and a notation of all the dividends paid by joint-stock companies in August and September.—11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER,
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, has REMOVED to 78, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON (close to the Stock Exchange).

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS IN MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest market prices:—

Clifford..... £ 9 - 9 1/2	East Russell..... £ 3 1/2 - 3 3/4
Chiverton..... 3 1/2 - 4	Frontino..... 9 - 10s.
Chiverton Moor..... 4 1/2 - 5	Great Vor..... 19 1/2 - 20
Chontales..... 3 - 3 1/2	Marke Valley..... 4 1/2 - 4 3/4
East Basset..... 20 - 21	North Treskerby..... 3 - 3 1/2
East Caradon..... 6 - 6 1/2	Prince of Wales..... 21s 6d - 22s 6d
East Carn Brea..... 2 1/4 - 2 1/2	St. John del Rey..... 47 - 48
East Grenville..... 1 1/2 - 2	West Chiverton..... 60 - 61
East Lovell..... 9 - 9 1/2	Wheal Grenville..... 1 1/2 - 1 1/4

There are some low-priced shares in the above list which should be bought immediately for a rise, whilst there are others which have attained a high figure should be sold at once.

Money advanced on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
8, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. Correct Daily Price List may be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.—
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vide all hitherto published.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Oct. 5, 1866.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. WILSON, WARD, AND CO. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices: Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Caldbeck Fells, Pen-hale and Lomax, New Wheel Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MCNEILL and LONG have REMOVED from 7, Pope's Head-ally, Lombard-street, to 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MCNEILL and LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a DEALER in the FOLLOWING SHARES, for cash or "time on":
Prince of Wales, East Lovell, South Frances, Marke Valley, Caldbeck Fells, East Carn Brea, Wheal Rose, North Downs, North Treskerby, Wheal Agar, Stray Park, Wheal Seton, Frontino, Great Vor, Chontales, Chiverton Moor, Great North Laxey, West Caradon, Providence, Great Laxey, Buller, East Grenville, Drake Walls, Crebor, East Gunnislake, Devon Consols, Clifford, East Grenville.
PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode is still worth 30l. per fm., and likely for a further improvement. The mine is opening out splendidly, and I would say to all my friends to double their interest at once at present price. There are several other lodes of great importance to be interested shortly, and if cut good I should not be at all surprised to see the shares at £10 per share, and to dispel any doubts would advise them to send their own agents to inspect it.
Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Office hours, Ten till Four.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), Orders executed in all descriptions of mining shares and other stocks at net prices, equivalent to 1 1/2 per cent. commission.
Mr. J. HUME's "Circular" for October will be forwarded on application.
Mr. HUME's attention having been called to a shareholder's circular, advertised in last week's Mining Journal, containing a garbled statement, purporting to have been extracted from "a private circular," and used evidently for the furtherance of the peculiar objects of the advertiser, who displays an interest in quashing the free expression of opinion, Mr. HUME begs to say that his circular contain nothing that cannot be vouched for, and he strongly recommends all who are interested to procure copies, which will be forwarded on application, and judge for themselves.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—2 Miners; 200 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.; 50 South Callington; 50 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.; 1 Wheal Seton, £160; 20 East Carn Brea, £24; 40 Wheal Agar, £14; 100 Mineral Rights, 13s.; 100 Hollybush, £24; 30 Quebrada, £17; 70 Great South Tolgus, 3s. 9d.; 80 New Treleigh, 12s.; 10 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £54; 30 Gawton, £33; 10 East Lovell, £24; 200 Chontales; 5 Tincroft, £10; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s. 6d.; 50 East Grenville; 5 St. John del Rey; 50 North Chiverton; 10 Don Pedro; 1 Devon Great Consols; 20 Marke Valley; 150 Dale, 2s. 9d.; 50 Carn Camborne, 28s.; 175 Frontino and Bolivia; 100 South Grenville, 5s. 6d.; 50 South Herodasfoot; 70 Lady Bertha; 20 South Condurrow; 5 Great Vor; 60 Great Retallack, 11s.; 100 Alamillos.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Linares, Fortuna, Port Phillip, St. John del Rey, Devon Great Consols, Miners, Vallanaga, and South Callington.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—
SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c. (No. 391, Vol. VIII), contains important information on the following mines:—
West Caradon, South Caradon, Wheal Seton, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, Clifford Amalgamated, East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Mary Ann, East Basset, Chiverton Moor, North Treskerby, Hingston Down, Prince of Wales, Tincroft, East Wheal Russell, Wheal Buller, Marke Valley, Wheal Chiverton, East Wheal Lovell, Grambler & St. Aubyn, New Wheal Seton, Frank Mills, Trumpet Consols.
Remarks on the Stock and Share Markets, Mining Share Market, and the Metal Market, &c.
Mr. PETER WATSON has been in Cornwall and Devon during the past seven to eight weeks, visiting and obtaining general information respecting most of the leading dividend and progressive mines. Yesterday's (Friday) "Weekly Mining Circular," No. 391, contains important information on the above mines, which will be forwarded by post on application, price 6d. each copy.
Mr. PETER WATSON returned to business (London) this week, and is in a position to advise with his customers and others as to purchases or sales of Cornish and Devon Mines shares.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—MR. PETER WATSON begs to call particular attention to the fact that nearly all the afternoon or evening London newspapers contain the prices of stocks and shares up to about One o'clock only (on same day as published), and the difficulties which shareholders and the investing public have encountered in seeking for correct and latest daily prices induced him, three months ago, at the suggestion of several of his friends and customers, to publish every evening "The London Daily Record—Stock and Share List," which is ready at about Half-past Five o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in and around London the same evening. It is posted in time for the same evening's mail to country subscribers, who are thus enabled to get the latest prices some eight or ten hours earlier than they formerly had the means of doing. The importance of this at the present anxious moment must be obvious to all, as the daily fluctuations in prices of railway stocks, banks, financial, and other shares are sometimes very great.

It is his constant endeavour to convey the best and most reliable information (derived from authentic sources), and to give the latest actual marketable prices of buyers and sellers. Every person, therefore, interested in stocks and shares will find it to their interest to subscribe to "The London Daily Record—Stock and Share List." Those who desire to have it sent to them regularly every evening will please sign the annexed form, and forward to Mr. PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 5s. Monthly subscription, by post, 4s. Single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.
Please put my name down as a subscriber to the above Daily List, and forward the same to me, for*
Name.....
Address.....
Date.....
* Here insert weeks or months.

To Mr. PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
is a BUYER or SELLER of Shares in the following mines: East Lovell, Great Vor, Tincroft, North Treskerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Credit Foncier, Anglo-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES at net prices for cash or the fortnightly settlement.
Oct. 5, 1866.
Bankers: Bank of England.

CALDBECK FELS, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, CHONTALES, MINERAL RIGHTS.—Parties wishing to BUY or SELL in either of the above will find a ready medium for the negotiation of their business by applying to Mr. C. A. POWELL, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Closing prices, Friday, Oct. 5.
Buyers. Sellers.
Clifford..... £ 8 1/2 - 9 1/2
Chiverton Moor..... 3 1/2 - 4
Chontales..... 3 - 3 1/2
East Basset..... 21 - 22 1/2
East Lovell..... 9 1/2 - 10
East Russell..... 3 1/2 - 3 3/4
Frontino..... 9s. - 11s.
Great Vor..... 20 - 22
Mineral Rights..... 7s. - 8s.
Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 641 respecting those mines marked *.
All orders to buy or sell shares of every description promptly attended to, for cash or account.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLEBURY, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to NEGOTIATE BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES at close market prices:—
Closing prices, Friday Evening, Oct. 5, 1866.
Buyers. Sellers.
Caldbeck Fells..... £ 2 1/2 - 2 3/4 pm.
Chiverton Moor..... 4 1/2 - 5
Chiverton..... 3 1/2 - 4
Clifford Amalgamated..... 8 - 9
East Basset..... par to 1/2 prem.
East Chiverton..... 1 - 1 1/2
East Carn Brea..... 2 1/2 - 2 3/4
East Russell..... 3 1/2 - 3 3/4
East Lovell..... 9 - 9 1/2
East Grenville..... 1 1/2 - 2
Great Wheal Vor..... 20 - 21
Great Laxey..... 18 - 19 1/2
The "Investment Circular and Financial Record for October" is now ready, and can be had gratis on application.
NEW CROW HILL MINE.—An offer wanted for 50 shares.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—
Established 1859.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the Investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good dividends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most probable to speedily and permanently improve in value.
Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of a strictly eligible and safe character.
Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.
CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 13, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in West Caradon, West Wheal Kitty, Great Retallack, Prince of Wales, East Carn Brea, Wheal Rose, Redmoor, North Downs, and South Wheal Grenville.—Address, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMAS recommends West Wheal Kitty shares for purchase at the present price—6s. 6d. per share. North Crofty and South Condurrow shares are also well worth buying for a quick market rise.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C., and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (eighteen years' experience).
Mr. F. W. MANSELL being in constant communication with the leading agents in Devon and Cornwall, should be at once consulted as to the various mines now so prominently before the public. Mr. MANSELL is convinced that large sums of money may now be made by a prudent selection in British Mines, a list of which will be forwarded on application.—26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint Stock.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following SHARES at close market prices:—
Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.
Chiverton..... £ 3 1/2 - 4
Chiverton Moor..... 5 - 6 1/2
Clifford Amalgamated..... 9 1/2 - 9 3/4
Chontales..... 3 - 3 1/2
Carn Camborne..... 24s. - 26s.
Devon Great Consols..... 43s. - 44s.
East Basset..... 20 - 21
East Lovell..... 9 1/2 - 10
East Caradon..... 6 1/2 - 7
East Grenville..... 2 - 2 1/2
East Carn Brea..... 2 - 2 1/2
Frontino and Bolivia..... 13 1/2 - 14
Great Laxey..... 17 1/2 - 18
Great North Laxey..... 15s. - 16s.
Great Retallack..... 7s. - 8s.
Great Wheal Vor..... 20 1/2 - 21 1/2
Gram. & St. Aubyn..... 4 1/2 - 5
Herodasfoot..... £ 32 - 33
Marke Valley..... 4 1/2 - 4 3/4
North Downs..... 7s. - 8s.
North Treskerby..... 3 - 3 1/2
New Seton..... 35 - 36
Prince of Wales..... 22s. - 23s.
South Caradon..... 31s. - 32s.
South Condurrow..... 18s. - 20s.
St. John del Rey..... 46 - 47
Tincroft..... 10 - 10 1/2
Trumpet Consols..... 11 - 12
West Caradon..... 9 - 10
West Wheal Seton..... 13s. - 13 1/2
Wheal Chiverton..... 60 - 62
Wheal Basset..... 81 - 84
Wheal Buller..... 24 - 26 1/2
Wheal Grenville..... 27s. - 28s.
Wheal Seton..... 15s. - 16s.
SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION.—West Caradon, North Treskerby, Wheal Seton, Trumpet Consols, and West Chiverton.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
50 Mineral Rights, 13s 3d
50 Caldbeck Fells, 23s. 3d
1 Wheal Seton, £161.
70 Frontino, 10s. 3d.
25 Frank Mills, 47s. 6d.
1 West Seton, £134.
10 East Caradon, £6 2s.
50 West Kitty, 7s.
1 Devon Consol.
4 West Chiverton, £60 4s.
50 Dale, 3s. 3d.
10 West Frances, £5.
20 East Russell, £24 6s 3d.
25 No. Treskerby, £3 2s.
50 Lady Bertha, 1s. 9d.
10 Clifford, £9 1/4.
30 East Carn Brea, 46s.
5 Wheal Rose, £12.
10 West Caradon, £11 1/4.
60 So. Condurrow, 19s 9d.
70 Crebor, 13s. 9d.
60 Great Retallack, 10s.
40 North Crofty, 24s. 6d.
40 Gt. No. Downs, 7s. 6d.
60 Chontales, 3/4 prem.
3 New Seton, £38 1/4.
3 South Frances, £19 1/2.
50 Drake Walls, 6s. 3d.
8 East Lovell, £29 1/2.
5 Mary Ann, £10 1/2.
50 East Vor, £20 1/2.
100 Gt. So. Tolgus, 1s. 9d.
40 West Maria, 23s. 3d.
50 Great Buller, £24 1/2.
10 Tincroft, £11 1/2.
35 Wh. Grenville, 23s. 3d.
60 Gt. No. Laxey, 33s. 6d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £4 16 3/4.
10 West Lovell, 10s.
5 Tresavean, £2 1/2.
15 Chiverton, £3 1/4.
10 Great Laxey, £18 1/4.
25 Chiverton Moor, £5 1/4.
5 Carn Brea, £14 1/4.
15 Marke Valley, £4 1/2.
10 Stray Park, 47s. 6d.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
MATTHEW GREENE has for ABSOLUTE SALE, and free of commission, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—
10 Chiverton Moor, £2 1/2.
100 Frontino, 11s.
20 No. Treskerby, £3 1/4.
100 Chontales, £3.
5 Great Vor, £20 1/2.
40 Prince of Wales, £22s 6d.
10 Clifford, £9 1/2.
20 New Clifford, £2.
15 Great Laxey, £18 1/4.
5 East Basset, £20 1/2.
15 North Crofty, £1 2 1/2.
50 Mineral Rights, 14s 6d.
15 East Russell, £3 1/2.
100 North Basset, 3s.
20 Gt. No. Laxey, 35s.
WESTMINSTER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—MATTHEW GREENE strongly recommends the purchase of these shares as undoubtedly the most promising lead mining company before the public, not excepting Great Laxey itself; present price, £5, £5 1/2, and a balance of £6000 to the credit of the mine. To early applicants, MATTHEW GREENE can supply a few shares.
Bankers: Imperial Bank. Office hours, 10 to 4.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
BEGS to call the attention of his clients to mines, the merits of which are quite overlooked by the public generally, and cautions his friends against many undertakings which have not the slightest merit. Mr. REYNOLDS endeavours to remember that the interest of the agent is identical with the interest of the customer, and appeals to his judgment in the past as a reason for expecting confidence in the future. Two out of the six mines recommended in his September "Circular" have already experienced a considerable advance, and his confidence in South Callington as a strong and substantial company, and in the mine itself, as one of rare merit, is undiminished.
Mr. REYNOLDS transacts business in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial, or Mining Companies shares, and all miscellaneous securities, at the lowest market quotations.—Oct. 6, 1866.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS begs to inform all sellers that they will find a ready market for shares on application to him. He will at the same time be happy to give every information in his power respecting the present position and prospects of the mine.
70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Oct. 6, 1866.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES.—25 Dale, 4s.;
20 South Callington, 20s.; 15 New Crow Hill, 12s.; 25 West Wheal Kitty, 8s.; 10 Gothic £23; 50 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.; 10 Westminster Lead; 100 East Jane, 2s. 6d.; 100 East Bottle Hill; 5 Wheal Emma; and 5 Brookwood, for which an offer is wanted.
Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.
Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.
Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and twelve in London.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—MR. R. EMERSON calls attention to his remarks concerning this mine, which will be found on p. 641. He begs to state that there are buyers of any number of shares that can be supplied, and that his friends, in sending buying orders, will give outside limits, in circumstances at any moment may transpire which will render it impossible to get the shares at anything under £2 per share. The present price may be quoted 25s. to 30s.—28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

WESTMINSTER LEAD MINE (LIMITED).
MR. R. EMERSON has reliable information upon this valuable property, with which he is well acquainted, and would advise his clients and the public to purchase shares in it. Any information upon it will be given by addressing 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

THE NEW PUDDLING FURNACES AT THE MILTON AND ELSECAR WORKS.

SIR.—A correspondent in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 22, who signs himself "P. T. M.," finds fault with the favourable notices I have on several occasions given to Wilson's Patent Furnaces, now being worked at Milton. He also states that my opinion is either the result of "inventorial coaching," or from having taken exceptional cases as the average production of the furnaces. In answer to those remarks, permit me to say that my opinions have been formed entirely from personal observation at the works alluded to. In common with many others, I have long taken a deep interest in all inventions having for their object the consumption of smoke, and so far I have seen none more likely to accomplish that desirable blessing, at a small cost, than the patent of Mr. Wilson. That gentleman has spent upwards of 20,000*l.*, and devoted four years of his life to a series of experiments for the purpose of inventing a process which would leave our large towns and ironworks in a much healthier condition than they are at present. Having succeeded in his endeavours, I consider the invention is of national importance, and am rather surprised that it has not been taken up more generally by our ironmasters than it has been so far. Still the progress of most inventions on existing things is generally slow at first, but once taken up, and proved a success, its general adoption is secured; and that such will be the case with Mr. Wilson's furnaces I have not the least doubt. Nearly every practical man who has visited Milton has left with that opinion, so that I am not alone in meting out approval of a very important invention.

The Smoke Question is continuously brought before the public, and the inventions of various persons have been carefully gone into. Jukes's furnaces are considered good, but they are rather costly; whilst those of Mr. Wilson, being simple in construction, can be put up at a very trifling cost. By their adoption, large towns, like Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, &c., might have a clear atmosphere, not looking for the sun as a phenomenon, but daily expecting it as the bright luminary of light, health, and happiness. Whilst at Milton, some time since, I was informed by Mr. George Dawes—one of the most energetic gentlemen connected with the iron trade in the kingdom—that he was so satisfied of the great benefit conferred on the employer and the workman by the furnaces of Mr. Wilson, that he was determined, despite all opposition, to have them put up at both Milton and Elsecar. I am, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Dawes, fully alive to his own interest, is a much better authority to swear by than "P. T. M.," who, as far as I am aware, has not even seen the furnaces at work, and evidently takes his cue from the workmen, who look upon all inventions as innovations, intended for their injury, who have up to the present time worked the furnaces most unwillingly. What could be done by willing workmen will yet be seen. That the furnaces are especially adapted to improve the sanitary condition of the workman, by giving him a cooler atmosphere in which to work, whilst, at the same time, there is perfect combustion of fuel, no smoke or ashes, and very little refuse, can admit of no doubt. It is for these reasons, Sir, that I have given prominence to the invention of Mr. Wilson, the general adoption of which I believe to be a mere question of time.

Before concluding, permit me to notice a fact in connection with the furnaces, of which I was informed a day or two since by one of the heads of the works at Milton. A gentleman from Sheffield went to Milton to see one of the furnaces at work, and patented what he called an improvement, but which a leading journal pithily described as "not new." If "P. T. M." knows of any furnace in work in Sheffield superior to Wilson's, I should be most happy in having a look at it. I may say that I have only once seen Mr. Wilson, and that after I had noticed his patent.—Oct. 3. YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER BY ELECTRICITY.

SIR.—The fear of our coal fields becoming exhausted has caused a large number of propositions of various kinds to be put forward for doing without fuel, or, more correctly speaking, of substituting indirect processes for the direct ones now in use, for in most instances if the absolute quantity of carbonaceous fuel be calculated, it will be found that the improved processes involve a considerably larger consumption. This remark is especially applicable in the case of inventions which propose to substitute electricity for coal in the extraction of metals from their ores. In isolated cases the greater purity of the product may compensate for the additional expense, but it is in isolated cases only. The invention of Mr. J. B. Elkington, of Birmingham, is one of this class, and but that the name leads one to suppose a thorough knowledge of electro-metallurgy the process would certainly be at once condemned.

The perusal of Mr. Elkington's specification gives rise to several questions, to fully comprehend which it will be necessary briefly to describe the process. The copper-smelting process is carried as far as the production of regulus or blister metal; and in place of the ordinary process of refining, Mr. Elkington proposes to resort to magneto-electric deposition. He connects, in an ordinary bath, the unrefined plates (rolled to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in thickness) with the negative pole, and to the positive pole he attaches pure copper-plates 1-32d of an inch thick, upon which the pure copper from the unrefined plates is deposited. Now, the question naturally suggests itself—How will Mr. Elkington deal with the deposited copper, which, if I do not mistake, will be somewhat in the form of an extremely friable sponge? If he melt it, the almost absolute purity secured by the electric deposition will be lessened, yet it is doubtful whether, even to obtain the purity of electro-deposited copper, purchasers would consent to their orders being delivered in sponge or powder. But this is not all, for Mr. Elkington tells us that he removes the silver, gold, tin, and antimony, often present; and as, in the opinion of many intimately connected with the copper-smelting business, the presence of certain metals other than pure copper enhances the market value of the resulting article, much information is necessary to prove that the ingenuity of the invention is not unsullied by that necessary proportion of utility for ensuring its general introduction.—Birmingham, Oct. 2. H. M.

MECHANISM IN TIN MINES.

SIR.—"A Cornish Miner" seems to have been at sea when he wrote his last week's lucubration on this subject. He says that he has marked the progress of improvement for forty years. Will he be kind enough to point out what effective improvements in tin dressing were introduced previous to the last six years? If so, perhaps he will tell us how much saving of cost had been effected by such improvement. "A Cornish Miner" seems fond of contending that which has never been or is likely to be disputed, that "that is no improvement which will not save cost and save the tin also." Who said it was? Are there many now living dolts enough to make such a statement? Before "A Cornish Miner" had felt himself called upon to contend a point, would it not have been well for him to have ascertained that there were such a point for contention? "A Cornish Miner" seems to be five or six years behind the world's age, inasmuch as he mentions a mine where, thirty years ago, the tin was dressed without loss, and that five or six years ago, with the present new style of dressing, much of the tin was lost. Will "A Cornish Miner" kindly say where he saw the present new style of dressing five or six years ago? The dressing arrangements five or six years ago might have been inferior to the mode prevailing thirty years previously in the important item of saving tin! Tin-dressing seemed to have been in a state of transition—from hand-labour to extensive employment of machinery; all the machinery was imperfect, and imperfect machinery always entails loss. Skilled labour was not to be obtained to fulfil the requirement consequent on extended mining operations, and there cannot be any wonder at much tin having been lost. "A Cornish Miner" repeats that he is as much in favour of improvements in tin-dressing as any man. Why, then, does he, by jumbling the present mode of dressing tin with that in use five or six years ago, ignore all improvements that have been introduced between those two periods, wherein greater changes have been effected than during the whole of the tin-dressing ages? We may say greater changes truly, inasmuch as while the dressing costs have been very

greatly reduced during that period, more tin has been saved from running off with the waste than could have been saved even then or at any time previously. "A Cornish Miner" seems content with lying down and crying "Give, give us a better price for tin." It is well to find that other Cornish miners are not so slothful that they are generally more fully alive to what is required of them—to endeavour to lessen the cost of production.

"A Cornish Miner" says that the archimedeal screw referred to is doing nothing more than the plunger-lift is doing in other mines. Will he kindly tell us in what one mine we can see the plunger-lift lifting all the sand from the stamps? If so, we can then ascertain the difference in cost of the two modes. "A Cornish Miner" says that if the floors were properly laid out at the beginning no lifting would be required. This would have been true, if at every place where tin floors had to be laid out there had been sufficient fall in the natural sloping of the ground. But sometimes tin floors have to be laid out on flat ground; could "A Cornish Miner," then, dispense with all means of lifting the stuff? Once more, will "A Cornish Miner" point out one mine where the tin-dressing floors have been laid out properly? If so, we would be glad to go to examine such, and accord the clever designer his due meed of praise. If "A Cornish Miner" will condescend to reply to these points, we will then proceed to discuss other points on which we may be at issue.

Oct. 3.

A MINING ENGINEER.

TIN DRESSING, AND STONE BREAKING.

SIR.—At this time, when tin dressing is occupying a considerable share of public attention, and challenging the utmost skill of the most skilful, it is to be presumed that any suggestion which may tend in any way to hasten the solution of the question of cheap and effective dressing must be welcome to all interested. It is under this impression that I wish to offer a few remarks and a suggestion or two on the subject. It may be uttering a truism to remark that the great aim of tin dressers is to separate the tin from the waste as quickly and as cheaply as possible, and I think I may safely premise that the means employed for this end, including even the latest introduced, are very far from satisfactory, certainly very far from perfect, though it cannot be denied that some of the recent introductions may fairly claim the credit of being called improvements. Among these, I think, it will be generally admitted that Mr. E. Borlase's revolving distributor occupies the first place. Though it may not be so generally admitted, what I nevertheless venture to express as my opinion, that this revolving distributor has almost, if not quite, exhausted the capabilities of the buddle, from the perfectly uniform distribution of the stream flowing in from the stamps; yet, for all that, the buddle is far from being a perfect tin separator, and, I think, will ever remain so, from the very nature of the buddling process. Before noticing that process particularly, let us look for a moment or two at the principles and agencies at work in the dressing of tin ores. The only agent which it is necessary for our present purpose to mention is water. Leaving alone the chemical agents—fire and acids,—which it is not necessary for our present purpose to mention, the only agent employed in the actual separation of the tin from the waste is water. Dispensing as far as possible with technical terms, I would say at once, then, that the particles of tin and waste being held in temporary suspension by water the particles of tin being heavier sink first. That being the case, what should be the aim of the tin dresser? Evidently it should be the perfect adaptation of his mechanical appliances to the operations of that law, or, in plainer terms, he should labour to give each particle a fair chance to find its proper place. For illustration, we will suppose we have a vessel filled with water in motion, and holding in suspension millions of particles of tin and waste, everyone of which is, of course, heavier than the element in which it floats, the tendency of each particle would be to sink, and its sinking capacity, so to speak, would depend on its weight, and the motion of the water which held it up. Under the most favourable circumstances, the heaviest tin would find the bottom first, and so on in perfect gradation, until the waste finally settled down on the top.

I fancy I hear some tin dresser say "I should like to see it," and, doubtless, that is the great desideratum of tin dressers—to effect a perfect separation in one process. Whether such a consummation is possible I leave to the consideration of the intelligent mining public of Cornwall and the sister county, while I proceed to notice some of the prevailing modes of tin dressing now in operation, and to offer a suggestion or two, which, of course, are freely open to any amount of fair criticism or actual trial.

The two prevailing methods resorted to in the dressing or cleaning of tin are that of the buddle and that of the kieve. I say two, for the wooden frame is essentially the same as the buddle, the difference being that while in the frame each successive layer is washed off as soon as deposited, in the buddle each layer is deposited on the preceding one; and here allow me to say, once for all, that I believe the whole race of frames is doomed at no very distant period to final banishment from the stamps-floors, since even the buddle does the work much cheaper. But I said that the buddle was in its very nature imperfect, and I now proceed to show what appears to me to be the reason why. In the buddling process, the particles of tin and waste, mingled in inextricable confusion, are hurried down pell-mell over an inclined plane, and many a particle of waste, which should have found its way to the tail among the vile refuse, seats itself at the very head among its betters, and gets so firmly settled there that it defies every succeeding wave to displace it, while many a particle of tin finds itself thrust among the scum of the buddle in the neighbourhood of the tail, and has to be thrown up among the vile waste to take its chance again, and perhaps again. Anyone who has seen a section of a buddle of "stuff" must have seen seams of waste near the head and seams of tin far below. The particles of waste have not a fair chance to free themselves from the tin and float to their destined quarters.

From the buddle we turn to the kieve, and here the case is very different. Here the particles fairly float, and can be kept floating at the will of the operator, who can command his machinery at pleasure, and cause his particles to sink or swim. By the perfect adjustment of his machine he can cause the precious mineral to deposit itself comparatively uncontaminated by rubbish, and the waste to float in ascending circles till it is cast clean away. This may seem a little too fanciful, but I don't know why it should. If a revolving fan, say in the shape of the screw of a steamboat, were placed in the bottom of a kieve, filled with water and "stuff," and made to revolve just rapidly enough to allow the particles of tin to sink, of course the revolving wave, so to speak, would be less violent as it reached the top, and tin certainly would rise in the water but a very little way, even the lightest of it, while the waste, from its lesser weight, would float above it and over the side of the kieve. That a perfect separation could be effected in this way under all circumstances, and in a single process, I don't pretend to say. Treatment will often have to be modified according to circumstances, but it is my decided conviction that if the stream from a stamps were made to flow into a circular vessel or pit, with such a revolving fan as I have mentioned, the separation would be effected with much less trouble and expense than by the best buddle which was ever constructed or ever will be. If the kieve can be trusted for the last process, then why not for the first? If the heaviest of the waste can be separated from the tin there, then why not the lightest? If such a machine should be constructed, I would suggest that the stream from the stamps should be made to flow through a pipe placed in the centre of the kieve or pit, and to fall from the pipe a few inches from the bed of tin at the bottom. Of course some simple contrivance would be necessary to raise the pipe and the fan to keep them clear of the rising bed of tin. In that case the descending tin would not interfere with the rising waste, but would be quietly deposited at the bottom, as the stream flowed in.

Another suggestion, and I have done. It seems to me very strange that mining engineers have made so little use of steam-power for the breaking of stones, instead of the slow and expensive mode of "spalling" by hand. I can see no reason why the existing steam-power could not be made available for breaking stones in most mines, as well as for pumping, drawing, and stamping, and that with a very little extra expenditure of force, since a single stamp-head, properly fixed, would do the work of a dozen hammers, and never get tired. The adoption of such a mode of stone-breaking in the mines of the

two counties would, I am convinced, effect a saving of several hundred pounds per month.

Levant, Cornwall, Sept. 28.

M. ANTHONY.

PROOF OF SLATES BY FIRE.

SIR.—When Mr. Harvey has answered the questions put to him on Sept. 8, it will be time enough to answer his of the 29th. Indeed, if time and your space permitted me to make extracts, they would be found to have been pretty well answered in the *Journal* by anticipation. If, however, he should ask for further answers, I will give them, but they will be accompanied by further questions to him. These will include one, at least, as to the change of colour iron effects after slates have been a short time exposed to the atmosphere, as alluded to in a former letter of mine, and also as to the crooked nature of the deposit of some slate veins, running either across or with the split. But we shall not be in haste to do this, as correct quarry accounts are of much more consequence, and so have a more prominent claim for consideration.

CAMBRIAN.

THE SLATE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES—No. IV.

SIR.—As the time and expense attending the opening of slate quarries depend in a very great degree upon the situation and inclination of the deposit, I propose in this communication to describe the position of the slate rock mentioned in my former letters. This problem in geology is full of information and instruction of the highest importance. Whilst the magnitude of the science is keenly contemplated, and its philosophy often aptly defined, by the scholar, lessons of a practical and comprehensive nature are within reach of, and often are best understood by, the man who combines thought with labour in grappling with the intricate and successive changes so often met with in opening up this increasing commodity. If the labourer, while at his daily employ, would treasure up the information that Nature's records disclose, the science of geology would be more generally known, and its great advantages more highly prized. In the judgment of the thoughtful quarryman the situation and inclination of a slate vein are of great importance. The first consideration should be the strength and quality of the metal; the second, the facilities for quarrying and preparing it for the market. The cleavage in the Chapman Quarry, mentioned in my first letter, on the Bond range, lies at an angle of about 12°, allowing the burthen easily to divide from the main body by blasting. In this respect it has an advantage over the flat rock, and also in keeping the quarry comparatively free of water, which quickly finds the lowest ground, and is drawn off without inconveniencing the different parts of the works. A bed of slate rock, with this inclination, I never knew to be cut up by (to use the quarryman's terms) slides, false joints, or slants, having about a fair proportion of side and back joints. This quarry has two leading end joints, nearly across the grain, which form the boundary of the present working, the one being about perpendicular, the other underlying the top at an angle of 10°. The value of these joints cannot be well calculated: they not only facilitate the opening, but let go the deposit without preparing a loose end by blasting away the slate rock, in doing which great damage is often caused to the remaining block of slate; the sudden expansion of the gases invariably expending much of their strength upon a large portion of the slate rock, thereby rendering its conversion more difficult, and greatly increasing the percentage of rubbish that has to be removed to the waste heap, at a great cost. This quarry possesses another great advantage over the perpendicular cleavage: the rock being pure, and the side joints sufficient in number, the block, when loosened from the natural joint, or cut off by blasting, can be rapidly split into the most convenient thickness for transit to the slate bank. A large portion of the rock taken from the upper part of a perpendicular slate vein is invariably tumbled to the floor, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, often shattering or otherwise damaging the rock; yet where the vein is cut up into small pieces by the too frequent occurrence of slides, &c., and where the mass is greatly disturbed, the perpendicular cleavage has the advantage, providing the foot-joints are regular and horizontal. These natural advantages in the Chapman Quarry tend to make it more profitable, and consequently enhance its value.

The cleavage of the Pennsylvania Quarry, on the Lehigh and Delaware, or mountain range, lies at an angle of about 50°; in every respect this position is not so convenient to the operative. Although in this quarry the loose ribbon side supplies an even floor; yet, for drilling, or what is more commonly called boring, the inclination of the face is not so advantageous, neither can the quarryman exercise the same choice in dividing the slate block, which is a very important part of the work—one mistake here often leads to many. The great secret of producing a fair proportion of slate from a block of a given thickness lies in arranging proper divisions. The beds in this quarry, mentioned in my third letter, are of free cleavage, close grain, with very smooth surface; some of them are of a shade lighter colour than others, yet the metal is fine and excellent. There are some disadvantages to be encountered in working a slate vein dipping at an angle of from 40° to 50°; there are also certain advantages, especially where the ribbon, or foot-joint, provides a natural floor. Independent galleries can be wrought upon, and each kept such distance from the other as to allow their working without the least danger or inconvenience; this being the case, it will be seen that any number of galleries can be carried onwards at the same time, and their number increased by admitting of a fresh addition at both the top and the bottom of the quarry. Generally, slate rock with this inclination has either to be cleared or (using the quarry term) "the bone cut," or chambering encountered under the trap rock or overburden. The Pennsylvania Quarry is remarkable in this particular; the position of the vein admits of its being worked as an open quarry, the ribbon crosses the grain at an angle of 30°, and there being no trap rock or overburden, the working is at once commenced within a few feet of the surface, a great saving in tunnelling and roofing-up, and the broad daylight (an advantage also to the quarryman), all meet in the shape of profits where and whenever Nature is pleased to disclose and supply such available facilities for converting her treasure.—Nantlle, Carnarvon, Oct. 2. J. KELLOW.

STEEL MAKING—THE BESSEMER QUESTION.

SIR.—I have perused in your columns a letter, signed Henry Bessemer, containing libellous statements, tending to damage my character, and apparently written with that express intention. I must, therefore, request you, in justice to myself, to insert *verbatim* the following remarks in your next impression. On reading the offensive article in question, I wrote to Mr. Bessemer as follows:—

Cheltenham, Sept. 26.—I have perused your letter of last week in the *Mining Journal*. As rivals have both much to forgive, but after I had cordially expressed my regret for what I had said amies, and that apart from any anticipated personal interest of my own, it is both unhandsome and ungenerous on your part to write a letter raking up old grievances, and reflecting seriously upon my character. Much of your letter springs from an excited imagination, possessed with the idea of plots and attempts to ruin you which never had any existence. You charge me plainly with dishonesty, in respect of my speculative patents. The declarations to those patents were attested in the belief that two of them were very valuable, and the third more valuable still, provided, as I was assured, metallic manganese could be procured commercially. I, therefore, made the requisite attestations in good faith, on Mr. Brown's recommendation, who waited on me with Mr. Hindmarsh for the purpose; but I immediately found, from tests on the small scale, that two of the processes did not succeed, whilst no metallic manganese could be found to make use of in the third. Any patentee is at liberty, on finding that his claim is worthless, to recommend that his patent shall not be taken out, or to declare it to be valueless, without subjecting himself to a charge of perjury. I could easily refer to several of your patents which, no doubt, you from the first found to be valueless. It is strong language to tax a person boldly with perjury for taking out speculative patents, and I think you must admit that you have gone too far, and in condemning me for my speculative patents have very forcibly condemned yourself. At all events, I have now to ask you to withdraw the libellous statements affecting my character which you have made, and which are calculated, emanating as they do from a man in your position, to do me serious injury. I very much regret that you did not, in a calm and dignified manner, declare your intention of not recognising my moral claim for remuneration, in place of indulging in statements of such a personal and vindictive nature. I beg leave to say that my former partner, Mr. Clare, informs me there is no foundation for the statement you have made respecting him. I can with a safe conscience affirm that I never plotted against you; on the contrary, my prospects were blighted in consequence of the Ebbw Vale Company declining to coalesce their interests with yours. I have under provocation, real, or which I believed to be real, written severely and bitterly against you, and I have since expressed my regret to you for what was unjust. After having done so, and after inviting you to a friendly discussion, I was not prepared to expect a reply replete with personal and most unprovoked abuse. This I deeply regret, and have no doubt, when you take a calm view of

the subject, without lashing your temper up by recalling past grievances, real and imaginary, you will likewise regret it.—R. MURPHY.

I shall not attempt to refute *seriatim* the misrepresentations contained in Mr. Bessemer's letter, though the task would be an easy one. I will content myself with exposing the great inaccuracy of a few of his statements, and which will serve as an index to the value of his other assertions. Mr. Bessemer visited me at Coleford in January, 1857, and then, to use his own words, he found himself ruthlessly sacrificed by me, and sold to the enemy—Mr. Thos. Brown. Such, however, was Mr. Bessemer's forgiving nature that on the following February 14 he wrote to me a most good humoured and facetious letter, without making any allusion therein to the "ruthless sacrifice" I had so recently made of him, when he saw me in the preceding month. When I say his letter was facetious, I may observe that he compared himself to an old lion with out teeth, and he rejoiced that I had not sold my patents to the enemy. Well, by-and-by my patents were taken out, and Mr. Bessemer says he was filled with the deepest disgust and indignation at their perusal; their construction was, says he, shamefully dishonest. I saw at once the net that had been spread for him, and realised the extent of the conspiracy to ruin him. My duplicity and moral depravity stood fully revealed. This took place in the spring of 1857. After this your readers will imagine that Mr. Bessemer, with all my plots, my duplicity, and moral depravity laid bare to his mental vision, would forthwith have broken off all intercourse with me. The "ruthlessly sacrificed" Henry Bessemer, however, did nothing of the kind, but went on corresponding with the depraved sinner, Robert Mushet, as though the former good gentleman had never been "ruthlessly sacrificed" by the latter villain. He continued to correspond with me on the most friendly terms, and never alluded to the "ruthless sacrifice," the "net," the "plot," or my duplicity and moral depravity. Here is one of his letters, written long after my moral depravity and heartless conspiracy had, as Mr. Bessemer states, been fully revealed to him:—

Queen-street-place, Oct. 9.—I am in receipt of your favour of the 7th inst., and beg to thank you for your promptitude in sending the orders for pig-iron, &c. Our manager will advise me of their arrival at Sheffield, which I hope will be at an early date.—In haste, yours truly, H. BESSEMER.

The fact is that Mr. Bessemer, unable to resist the moral force of my claims, or to argue the question temperately, has lost his temper, and, under strong excitement, has lavished personal abuse, for lack of argument, upon me, and placed himself in a false position. I invited him in courteous terms to discuss with me an important scientific question, and I have elicited from him only a volley of personal abuse and malicious slander, such as has rarely if ever sullied the columns of a public journal, imputing not merely my character and that of Mr. Brown, but that also of the late respected and accomplished Mr. Hindmarsh. I am obliged to Mr. Bessemer for the public and incontrovertible testimony he gives, in his otherwise unpleasant letter, to the fact that the use of a triple compound of manganese, iron, and carbon, whether of the variety called spiegel-eisen, or of the class termed ferro-manganese, is essential to the success of his process, and that therefore the whole of the enormous revenue derived by himself and partners from royalties has been reaped from the use of my patent process, and the public will recognise my moral claim, even though I did, under great provocation, write cutting and sarcastic articles some years ago, which naturally must have offended Mr. Bessemer. I am likewise grateful to the many friends who have, on my behalf, sought to induce Mr. Bessemer to do me, and therefore himself and partners, justice; and their kindness is the more to be acknowledged, seeing that their exertions have been made unknown to me, unasked for by me, and from a sense of the undeniable justice of my cause. Had not Mr. Bessemer, in his vexation, disclosed these facts, I should never have known that such kind friends had been interesting themselves on my behalf.

One more remark, and I conclude. Mr. Bessemer says that all my patents depend upon his. Probably the world may believe, from ignorance, this singular assertion. I have a patent for making cast-iron, another for setting puddling furnaces with lime, another for pounding cast-iron, and many patents for the use of titanium in the manufacture of pot-metal steel. Can Mr. Bessemer show in what manner these patents all depend upon his? It seems to me that when Mr. Bessemer is in a pet, and great men are, like other mortals, subject to pets, as are even heroes to the toothache, he loses sight of this great fact:—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Recommending this to his serious consideration, I conclude.—Cheltenham, Sept. 29. R. MURPHY.

PURE WATER FOR LONDON.

SIR,—There are at present before the public two gigantic proposals for securing pure water to the metropolis. I would venture to suggest the possibility of obtaining an ample supply at a much less outlay. I assume that within a radius of 25 miles round London forty stations could be found for sinking artesian wells and erecting pumping-engines. At each station there should be two 30-horse power engines, with 18-in. pumps, which would pump up 2,500,000 gallons per diem. Forty such stations would furnish one hundred million gallons of pure water per day, raising the same to an elevation to supply the highest points of London—say, 400 feet.

The average cost of wells, engines, and buildings would be 12,500*l.*; consequently the whole undertaking would be 500,000*l.* The daily working expenses of the forty stations would be 200*l.*, to which must be added interest on the whole outlay, 68*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* per day, making together 268*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, which would be the total cost of supplying London with 100,000,000 gallons of pure water daily. The expenses, compared with the quantity of water supplied, would give 1*d.* as the price of 1550 gallons.—Harrow, Oct. 3. ED. PREECE, Engineer.

MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

SIR,—It is gratifying to see a prospect of an improvement in the price of metals, but whilst tin and copper are so low would it not be prudent to seek profitable employment for miners and capital by opening the promising silver-lead mines of Cornwall and Devon? Considering the price silver-lead ore will now fetch—a parcel has recently been sold from South Chiverton at 22*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton—I think it would not be over-rating the present value of the silver-lead ore raised in the Chiverton district if we take the average at 15*l.* per ton, and there are, no doubt, many localities which offer as great chances of success for the profitable working of silver-lead mines, amongst which may be mentioned the district north-west of Helston, the whole of which, from the Lezard Pool to the Pool of the Pool, has been worked by the Bar, and from thence to Porthleven, may be said to be a silver-lead producing district, and certainly offers great chances of success, and in addition to the Old Wheal Rose, Wheal Penrose, and Unity Mines—all very imperfectly explored—there are two lodes running about 16° north of east, which are extremely promising, and producing silver-lead ore at the adit level, one of which contains at the rate of 60 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. The ores found in these mines are of great variety, such as the phosphate, arsenate, carbonate, sulphate, and sulphide of lead; and it appears that during the working of Penrose the sulphide of lead was the only ore recognised by the miners. It has been said, on good authority, that a large number of tributaries could be employed in these mines as soon as the water is out. Although there may be a slight depression in the price of lead, there is no fear of glutting the market with silver, or reducing silver-lead ore to such a price as to make it unprofitable to work a mine of ordinary richness. The average price of the ore sold from Penrose for the last five or six years is about 15*l.* per ton. The tributaries now working above the adit level are doing well, and leaving a profit to the employer.

Oct. 3.

A MINERS' FRIEND.

PROSPECTS OF THE CARADON DISTRICT.

SIR,—That no time in the annals of mining has presented a more favourable opportunity for the investor than the present, is evident from the fact of a reaction having taken place in the price of metals, together with a probability of money being more abundant than it has been for a very long period, a greater portion of it than has ever yet been will be applied to the development of England's mineral resources, inasmuch as Mining proved all through the late panic to be infinitely safer than that of Banks or Financial Companies, and in future it will probably take more of the speculative character of the other kind; but, notwithstanding this, it is necessary in making such selection to use every precaution, and to invest in none but what can bear the strictest investigation. But while Mining is a great science—and, I am sorry to say, but little studied—there are, nevertheless, some mines in my category which present such features of success, that any common-sense man who never saw a mine can, by asking himself a few plain questions, see at a glance that they are to a great extent divested of the usual speculative character accompanying this kind of property. As, for instance, in the case of West CARADON, which some time since was losing about 400*l.* per month, while the shares were selling at 25*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per share, the present improved state of the mine admits of a loss of only about 80*l.* per month, while the shares are now at about 12*l.* per share. In a mine of the magnitude of West Caradon, where there are no less than fourteen lodes, all of which have been very rich in the upper levels, with a full complement of tubwork operations, the smallest discovery would place it in the Dividend List, and, looking at the promising appearance of some of the points in operation, I should not be surprised any day to hear of such; indeed, this mine is now passing through the same transition state which has marked the history of all the richest mines ever discovered; and where there is one uniform system in the nature and composition of the ground, without such hard bars and floors of crystalline rock, I have seldom or ever seen the lodes productive to any great extent. In the eastern part of this mine a rib of such ground is known to exist in the upper levels, and its extent has long been known to hold so far as what is called the little cross-course, to the west of which, in softer ground, all the lodes have been productive, and, indeed, all the profits (100,000*l.*) have been derived from this ground. The 116 and 128 fathom levels are now being driven up to this same cross-course, being within a small distance of it, and will shortly enter the productive ground; signs are already apparent of the desired change, and when it is known that a few months only are required to prove all this, it is no more than fair to anyone who has seen the mine, and knows its prospect and capabilities, to say that the present price of shares is not a tithe part of the value of such a property, and that a great and quick rise must take place is inevitable.

It may not be out of place here to draw comparisons with the great districts of Gwynnapan and Camborne, showing that the composition of the rock in which the great deposits of copper have been made is identical. Whether the rocks be granite, slate, or elvan, their hardest portions are always quartzose, and in these the lodes are seldom rich; this is because the lodes when traversing this quartz rock partake of its nature, and thus afford no place for the reception of other substances of greater value; or, in other words, these ribs of rock are what may be termed electric subducts, and they occur, as I explained in the former portion of my letter, in all the rich mines I have ever known, between which in the softer portions of the rock the great deposits are found; here, as in the case in the Gwynnapan and Camborne districts (and, indeed, all others of any note), the proof is fully demonstrated, and will further be broken up by cross veins and other indications, and, in fact, discerning, and scientific miner can arrive at conclusions resulting almost to a certainty. In surveying

property of this kind, one must judge not only from appearances but by analogous comparisons, which if the science were more studied by those whose province it is to inspect such properties, the public would, through them, be more enlightened as to what they may expect on further development, instead of, as at present, the meagre reports which emanate from the majority of them.

St. Day, Scourie, Cornwall, Oct. 3.

CHARLES BAWDEN.

THE LATE MR. JAMES LANE.

SIR,—I cannot deny myself the sad gratification of offering a few words tributary to the memory of the late Mr. James Lane, whose remains are still unburied. All persons acquainted with the Mining Market, and with City operations connected with mining, respected Mr. Lane, as a man of integrity, business capacity, fairness, and good faith. All, either in business or in the social circle, who knew him felt pleasure in his acquaintance. His vivacity, genial nature, generous disposition, tender sympathy, and charitable spirit not only distinguished him, but lit up kindred susceptibilities in the hearts of others. For twenty years Mr. Lane has been known to investors and agents in the mining business; and such was his ability and his influence in the trade that it would scarcely be possible to fill up the space he leaves. It would not be saying too much if it were affirmed that Mr. Lane did a great deal to give form and system to the mining business in London. It has been happily, yet sorrowfully said:—Our blessings brighten as we take their flight." Many will feel this in the departure of the worthy man who is so generally regretted; for myself, I can sincerely say I always appreciated him, and can look back through my whole connection with him with tender esteem and respect. Having known him for very many years, and being engaged so much in the same walk of life, I cannot refrain from giving this expression to my feeling.—Gresham House, London, Oct. 5. THOS. SPARGO.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES.

SIR,—In last week's Journal I observe a letter from a person signing himself "C. W.," which, for the sake of those interested in the matter, I cannot forbear to notice. I do not take credit for the cutting the ores at St. George's shaft. Captain William Rogers, of Siltney Wheel Metal, told me, about two months since, that he knew where there was a course of copper ore, left by the old workers, and fixed a day when he would come to the mine and show us where it was; he failed to keep his appointment. About a month afterwards I saw him again, and arranged that he should come on Monday, September 10, which he did, and we were all glad to see him, and no one expressed a doubt as to the truth of his statement for a moment. He had not to challenge anyone to go underground with him, a suit of clothes being prepared for him before he came to the mine. Capt. Rogers went, with Capt. J. Cren (not Capt. J. Chegwain), down St. George's shaft, to the 60 fathoms level, and pointed out to him that the ore was standing 10 or 15 feet above the level of the 70, and that it could be wrought at 5*s.* in 1*l.* tribute. Davies was not long in seeing it, and the following day our agents, with some men to assist them, went down by a rope, and found the place as described by him, but not to be wrought at 5*s.* tribute, for men to get fair wages out of it. "C. W." takes upon himself to say that "this lode is standing whole to surface;" this, I beg to say, is not the case. The 60 is laid open to a great extent westward and eastward several fathoms, and the backs taken away. We are now clearing this level, to see what ground has been wrought in the bottom of it. We have an opinion that this lode has slipped away in the south side several fathoms east of the shaft. The 70 is driven 15 fathoms west of the shaft, but there is no driving east. The tributaries have stopped the ground to the bottom of this level, which is extended about 4 fathoms east. The lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, and worth about 20*l.* per fathom. If there were a level driven, and the ground fairly laid open, it could be wrought for 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1*l.* tribute. If "C. W." had troubled himself to ask me where the shaft had taken the lode, I would have set him right. It took the lode about 6 feet under the 60, and being a south underlie, it is about 2 feet south of the shaft in the 70, where the lode is taken down to make a barrow-road. The north lode is standing from 8 to 4 fathoms north of the shaft. In this level "C. W." also states that "the water has been drained below the point referred to for the last seven or eight months." He must certainly have a bad memory. We began to clear the chokes in both engine-shafts, and fork the water below the 50, in April last. I see the importance of clearing the levels and shafts as the water is being drained. I deny altogether hearing Captain Rogers, when he spoke to me, say the course of ores was at St. George's shaft, but that he came and showed it to us himself. He said he was only 12 years old when he was working with the two men who had broken the pitch as the former rule, and he said he had seen the pitch in the description of the pitch, only it is like men's version of courses of copper ore and tin left in knocked mines, generally magnified. How "C. W." could say that the agents of these mines, with Captain Gill and several other inspectors, had made every search in there to find this reported course of ore, I cannot imagine, when neither of them had ever heard a sound about it; and how the writer could have attempted to circulate such base falsehoods in the face of open day, I am at a loss to understand. Mine agents are only too glad to send the ores to market, and make the hundreds of pounds referred to in his letter. Who will then believe the writer of such an assertion? I am very well known in the county, and I do not think there are many who would believe for a moment that I should give too much tribute for a pitch, and I may say that I know a great deal better about the price of a pitch or a fathom of ground than "C. W.," to whose letter I refer.—Oct. 4. WILLIAM KITTO.

THE DYFNWGM MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—It is generally understood (amongst gentlemen) when in a controversy the opposing parties assume their respective *noms de guerre*, that the incognito so assumed is not only to be accepted, but respected, by all concerned, although everyone may be perfectly aware of the patronymics of the several controversialists. Mr. Davies, in his letter, published in last week's Journal, has sought to break the pitch as the former rule (or set it defiance), and, therefore, address these lines to you, in order that I may at once emphatically state that I have never been my wish or intention to hide my name from the shareholders of Dyfnwgm, but rather, in signing myself "Ex Officio," in reference to my voluntary withdrawal from the managing committee, to indicate my personality, without forcing myself on public notice.

It was with the shareholders of Dyfnwgm, and the interests of that grossly mismanaged concern, that I had to do, and not with the general public, and therefore it was that I signed myself "Ex Officio." Since, however, it has been stated that I will accept it with a good grace. Now, allow me to reiterate certain facts already stated by me, and to repeat certain questions which have as yet remained unanswered. First, for facts. It is a fact that I was selected by the shareholders to go into Wales, in order that I might see what best could be done to put the mine into working order. It is a fact that the clerk or over-looker, at the time I wrote to one of the committee, in January, 1866, was living, not at Llanidloes, as I erroneously stated, but at Machynlleth, which is 10 miles from the mine. That the mining captain now, in September, 1866, is living on the mine, as Mr. Davies states, is true; but at the time I wrote, complaining of the fact, he was not so living, and has probably only moved thither in consequence of the remarks I then made. The house built expressly for the officials connected with the mine was for some time not occupied by any of them. It was a fact that the flat-rods in the adit level had been for years working in rubble, causing friction; it is a fact that they have lately been replaced by wire-ropes, and paid for by the long-suffering proprietors. It is a fact that I saw the drawing-engine in a "beastly and filthy" condition on two several and distinct occasions (the purser on one occasion being present), showing the entire absence of all supervision.

And now with reference to the excellent reports of Capt. Ridge and Ball. It is a fact that they stated that the 70 fathoms level had run together, that the shaft was in a bad condition, that it must be properly cased, and that the whole of the workings should be properly timbered and made secure. Furthermore, it is a fact that there was no plan or section on the mine from which they could tell what the reserves were; and it is a fact that I had written to the committee months previously, requesting plans to be made. It is a fact that Capt. Paul said in his report of 1864, that the mine was capable of yielding from 65 to 70 tons of ore per month, with 24 men underground. I leave it to the secretary to tell the proprietors what really was raised; I should imagine it would average about a third of that quantity, until two months ago. And it is a fact that there was great disorganisation on the mine, even in those days, for Capt. Paul winds up by saying that "Capt. Palmer has worked hard, and done his best for the interests of the company; and I hope Mr. Davies and he will go on comfortably together, for the benefit of all interested. There ought to be a good house on the mine for the resident agent to live in, in such an exposed part of the country, such would pay for itself in the long run, to have an agent living on the mine" (Mr. Davies, the agent, living five miles off).

I stated that the Pool (which has nothing whatever to do with the Glaslyn Pool, as Mr. Davies appears to believe, or to wish to make others believe) cost us from 800*l.* to 1000*l.*. This statement was made to me by the secretary, Mr. Hadley; therefore, if it is incorrect it is he who is responsible for the discrepancy, and not I, as I naturally took it for granted that his information was reliable. It is a fact that the pool in question, which was made at our expense, was subsequently taken from us by Sir W. W. Wynne, on whose property it had been made, and to whom it now belongs. It is a fact that if we, the long-suffering shareholders, desired now to make use of it we should have to pay 100*l.* a year rent for the same. It is a fact that the underground captain drank with his men, though Mr. Davies may be, as he states, a teetotaler, and is (or was) a Methodist preacher. He cannot impose his teetotalism and his methodism on everyone, though he may be very much annoyed at information coming from London on a matter of which he appears to have been in a state of total (or teetotal) ignorance, and though he thinks fit to deny the fact in vague and insulting terms, it remains a fact of which many besides myself are aware. It is a fact that, in consequence of the disturbances which took place at that time, the secretary went down (at the company's expense) to quell the outbreak. It is a fact that none of the concerns in which Mr. Davies has acted as manager have been successful; and it remains a fact that the engine-house will have (so Mr. Davies says) to be erected for the third time, according to some future freak of fancy, as yet unknown to the shareholders, who are the patient victims of these caprices. These, Sir, are my facts, and facts are stubborn things, however for the moment they may be damaged by specious quibblings.

It is not a fact that I have written to Machynlleth for a list of the shareholders. I can legally claim one, with far less trouble, at the office in London. It is not a fact that I have written a pamphlet; but what I have written on the subject of Dyfnwgm, together with the mass of correspondence I have received on the subject, would form an octavo volume, the contents of which would astonish even the long-suffering shareholders of Dyfnwgm.

Now for my questions. Who "commanded" Mr. Davies to build up and pull down the engine-house in the way he describes? He has not answered this. How is it that Dyfnwgm, of which Mr. Davies says "if worked according to his suggestions, would be one of the best lead mines in the Principality," should not only pay no dividends, but make repeated calls on the shareholders? A candid observer would put down such unsatisfactory results to mismanagement. To use a homely but expressive proverb, Sir, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Mr. Davies's "pudding" (the Dyfnwgm pudding) has not been a morsel to relish much during the last 20 years. I myself have rather a surfeit of it. Now, Sir, allow me, in conclusion, to make a few observations. My interest in the matter is simply that of a shareholder amongst shareholders. I have no object in view but the better management of this most improvable mismanaged concern. What Mr. Davies is, I do not know, but I am willing to lose a few shillings in the matter, with the advantage accruing to him from the same. He is still more unwilling to confess himself in the wrong, and he, therefore, indulges

in the coarse, vituperative language which not even his mortification at finding himself exposed, nor his, can excuse. It is impossible for me to answer his letter in the way it deserves. Strip it of its rancour and vindictiveness, and nothing remains but bombast, braggadocio, self-glorification, Sabbatarianism, and Welsh quotations. It behoves the shareholders to open their eyes, for surely if Mr. Davies's conscience were easy his abuse would be less coarse. I pass over the puerile twaddle about Sabbath breaking with which Mr. Davies's letter is adorned. It may be very well adapted to the proclivities of that set of Welsh dissenters of which he is a shining light, but scarcely embellishes or adds lustre to the columns of the Mining Journal.

Mr. Davies, in his anxiety to save somewhat of his prestige amongst the little world with which he is connected, unscrupulously seizes on any plausible pretext to quibble and evade the question. I also pass over the folly of his preposterous Welsh quotations; as well might I quote Greek or Hebrew in a commercial journal. It may please the simple, honest Welsh miners to see a line of their own unpronounceable vernacular in print, but the readers of the Mining Journal will severely feel themselves specially benefited by it. Allow me in conclusion to remark, Sir, that the apathy of the shareholders in this matter is very surprising. I can only suppose, like Uriah Heep, that they are not only "very umble, and like being despised," but that their elastic amiability stretches so far as to approve also of Mr. Davies's management, or mismanagement, and of the reckless expenditure of years. Letters from Wales now lie before me, telling me that whilst we, the long-suffering shareholders, have mildly consented to be shorn, "all the world" (round about Dyfnwgm) has "wondered!" JOHN YOUNG, alias EX OFFICIO.

THE OPORTO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—This company was formed some few years back, for the purpose of purchasing and working the Serradella and other mines. Many gentlemen of position and standing were induced to become shareholders partly upon the report of the Portuguese Government engineer, supported by Mr. John Calvert, C.E., of London, whose experience in working and inspecting such property gave confidence and assurance to those investing in the concern. Both these gentlemen pronounced Serradella to be a mine; and both estimated the sum of 2000*l.* as necessary to open the works, but up to the present day no attempt has been made to erect any kind of machinery whatever, although it was self-evident and patent to all concerned that no works could be carried on without machinery. About two years back a dresser was sent out to dress the ore that was some 50 to 60 fms. underground, and required both time and the estimated 2000*l.* to develop; this dresser was honest enough to send notice to those who sent him out how premature his arrival was, but he was ordered to stop, and, with the assistance of another man, made some surface scratchings, so that the mine has been kept at a minimum or nominal cost, without the slightest disposition to work it, or erect the indispensable machinery. During this pretended working of the mine in Portugal, works of far greater importance have been progressing in England; the directors—secretary, and directors' salaries and travelling expenses in Great Britain, not in Portugal, have been augmenting into an amount of no mean proportion.

There is a rumour to the effect that it is the intention of parties concerned to wind-up this company, for the purpose of obtaining funds; while others invite the assistance of someone well versed in English law to assist them in opposing any winding-up petition that may be attempted, their object being to prevent their money from being forcibly wrested from them for any other than legitimate mining purposes. They refuse to pay calls upon that ground, and will try how far a petition to the Portuguese Government will assist in arresting the transfer of moneys to England into any but the legitimate channel. They say, if they are called upon to pay money let it be for the purpose of erecting proper machinery to work the very valuable silver and lead mine at Serradella, which in its present unworked and deserted state is worse than worthless.

Oporto, Sept. 28.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE NEW GUNPOWDER.

SIR,—Upon reading the account of the new gunpowder in last week's Journal, I recollected that a similar explosive mixture was described by Parkes in his "Chemical Catechism," fifth edition, 1812. This mixture, as described by Parkes, consists of one part in weight of flour of sulphur and three parts of chlorate of potash. I have lately tried its action under different circumstances, and the following is the result:—

- 1.—In the open air it burns away without an explosion.
- 2.—In a gun with a flint-lock it fizzes through the touch-hole, and just removes the wadding from the barrel of the gun.
- 3.—When a gun with a percussion-lock is used the explosion takes place with a loud report, and the bullet is expelled with much greater force than by the same quantity of common gunpowder.
- 4.—A small quantity, as much as may be heaped on a six-penny piece, if struck sharply on an anvil or in an iron mortar explodes with a deafening report.
- 5.—That in triturating the material the utmost caution is required, as the mixture will sometimes explode even in a mortar of Wedgwood ware, if too rapidly ground with the pestle.

It is to be stated that three parts of the chlorate of potash with half a part of sulphur and half a part of charcoal will produce most dreadful and violent explosions.

J. E.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Queen-street-place, on Thursday, Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the profit for the half-year is not such as you and the directors could have wished, but considering all the difficulties that have had to be encountered, it is certainly better than was anticipated. The expenditure on the mines has been heavy, owing to the greater depths from which the ore has had to be brought to surface, and also because there has been a great deal of work done in the Linares district, and a much larger quantity of stuff has to be broken and raised to produce carbon of ore than was formerly done. The cost of labour throughout the Linares district has been very high, and although somewhat reduced during the last three months, wages are still far above the average rate of former years. The extreme difficulty in obtaining cash in Spain for payment of wages, together also with the long-continued rate of 10 per cent. on the discount of all bills received in payment for the lead sold, has materially affected the profit for the half-year. The reserves of ore ground have been diminished during the past six months by only one ton; this has arisen from the long-continued poverty of the eastern level, and from the serious interruption to the works in the western part of the mine. The superintendent states in one of his last letters that but for the extraordinary influx of water at Crosby's shaft within the last two months they would, in all probability, open ground in the present six months that would check the diminution of the reserves materially. This influx of water has occurred at a very unlucky moment, and it has to be encountered by the immediate application of larger pumps, and other mechanical arrangements, to prevent the loss of this important section of the mine. The necessary steps have been taken, and it is to be hoped that before the end of the year the drainage will be complete, and the deepest parts be again fully at work. The financial difficulties which have so severely affected all enterprise of a speculative character, have deterred your directors from putting forward any plan for working the Quintenos Mine, which they purchased in the summer of last year. The cost price of this mine was 1559*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure upon it to June 30 was 125*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, together 1684*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The opinion of the agents upon the spot, as well as that of the deputation from the board who visited Linares in November last, is most favourable, and it appears very desirable that some steps should be taken to bring that mine into operation as early as possible. Several projects have been proposed to the board, and the directors, after mature consideration, have decided upon placing the following one before you:—To expend out of the available assets of the company a sum not exceeding 7000*l.* in opening and sinking a shaft, and on the erection of a pumping-engine of sufficient power to drain to a depth of 50 or 60 fathoms. With the sum named the board expect that valuable portions of the mine will be reached, and it may fairly be anticipated that the mine will be made ready to work, and that the reserves will be found as rich as they are led to hope it will be. The directors are of opinion that this course will be more acceptable to the shareholders than a sale of this portion of their property. The directors regret to say that they have been obliged to give up the idea of making a tramway between the mines and one of the railway stations. The plans and estimates for the tramway have been prepared and laid before the board, but the amount to be paid for the works was so very much higher than the directors had expected that they were compelled to abandon the project. The superintendent has since entered into a contract with the carriers of the Linares district for the conveyance of your lead and the coals required for the engines between the mines and the nearest railway station, on reasonable terms. The reports on the smelting operations, the carriage of lead and coal, as well as the mining agent's report, enter so fully into all particulars, that they leave nothing for the directors to add to them. The financial position of the company, so far as regards its assets and liabilities, is good and sound, but, unfortunately, the reports have not been such as to enable the directors to declare a dividend, but they hope, by the aid of increased returns from the western portion of the mine, and the more rapid opening of the deep ground near the eastern extremity, which will result from the application of an engine now being erected at Taylor's shaft, as well as from some improvement in the price of lead, good profits may again be obtained.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the adoption of the report, stated that it was perfectly true the raisings had somewhat fallen off, and that the profits were not so great as formerly, yet there was ground for hoping that there would be a source of profit in the reduction of carriage—indeed, an alteration in that respect had already taken place, although not so much as could have been wished. Upon the whole, the report was by no means unsatisfactory; and when it was taken into consideration that there had been such exceptional disadvantages to contend against, and still a profit had been realised, he thought they might fairly look forward to the realisation of a larger profit during the next half-year. The most interesting feature was that referring to the newly-acquired Quintenos Mine, with respect to which he should most strongly recommend the shareholders to adopt the suggestion of the directors, because he believed by doing so the Linares Company would resume the position it once occupied. One important consideration was that it could be worked as a portion of Linares property, which would effect a considerable saving. He moved that the report be received and adopted.—Mr. PALGRAVE seconded the proposition. Mr. W. COX said that during last autumn he spent six weeks in the locality of the mines, and from all the information he was able to collect he felt justified in stating that although Linares property was not what it had been, it would continue to be a good and paying mine. Of the original capital of 45,000*l.* there was now a dividend of 15,000*l.* after having paid 15,000*l.* for the purchase of the property which could at any time be sold for 5000*l.* Referring to Quintenos Mine, he might state that there was not a single person with whom he had conversed who entertained the slightest doubt about the great mineral value of

that property; indeed, the general opinion was that it was the best mine in the district, not even excepting the old mine; and, therefore, the best possible thing that could be done was to develop it to the full extent of the development of that mine. He believed that it would be the means of making the Linares Company what it used to be in bygone days.

Mr. HENDERSON said that the assets amounted to 35,000*l.*, and the liabilities to 17,000*l.* The directors have closely considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion that 7000*l.* of the working capital could be safely expended in the development of Quilentes. He reminded the shareholders that three times the amount of the original capital had been paid in dividends.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR reminded the meeting that the company had no debts, while, exclusive of the value of the mines, machinery, &c., there was available assets amounting to 18,000*l.* As regards the past six months' operations, they had resulted in a small profit, notwithstanding the great difficulties against which they had had to contend, and his impression was they would do better in future. The carriage had been reduced, and he was certainly inclined to think that nothing would be lost by the old mine, but that, on the contrary, it would continue to yield good profits. With regard to the Quilentes Mine, he might mention that it contained the same vein as Alamillo, one of the richest in the Linares district. His firm conviction was that by the judicious expenditure of 7000*l.*, the shareholders would be amply rewarded. Referring to the old mine, he stated that there was a very large quantity of ore which would be realised by the 95 fathom level; and in the adjoining mine—La Cruz—the vein was still very rich at the 130 to the 140 fm. level. The shaft—the deepest shaft—had been for some time in course of sinking, where an engine, which was paid for, was placed, and in that direction there were some thousands of pounds worth of ore, if not thousands upon thousands of tons, but whether they could be profitably realised remained to be seen. He fully expected good returns would be kept up from the western portion of the set.

Mr. PALGRAVE, as one of the auditors, seconded the adoption of the report. He had carefully gone into the question affecting the new mines, and he had no hesitation in saying that, from the great facilities there were of getting the ore to this country, 6000*l.* or 7000*l.* might fairly be spared out of the assets of the company for the development of the new mine. The assets were equal to about 1*l.* per share, and the value of the property, machinery, &c., taken at only 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, would be equal to another 1*l.* per share. It was from having gone carefully into these questions that he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition for the adoption of the report.

Mr. JOLLIFFE drew attention to the fact that while the yield of the mine was diminishing the costs were increasing. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR said the cause was fully explained in the directors' report, when it was stated that the expenditure had been heavy, owing to the greater depth from which the ore was brought to surface, and also because the produce of the lead was not so high, and the cost of the labour was increased.

Mr. LEE THOMAS said a large proportion of the increase had arisen from the fact that more lead had been taken to the coast, augmenting the item of carriage; and more lead had been smelted, which also increased the smelting charges.

Mr. SWAFFIELD said that was evident, from the fact that during the last six months the ore on hand had been reduced.

Mr. TAYLOR did not say that the mine had not got poorer, for had there been no falling off their profits would not have been 4000*l.* only but 4000*l.* But he could assure them that every attention had been paid to economy. With regard to the payment of the men, they were getting 30 per cent. more for their labour, yet such was the state of the labour market that they could not reduce them.

A SHAREHOLDER considered the explanations of the report given by Mr. Taylor were perfectly satisfactory. The conclusions he drew was that they were not to expect to be entirely successful, but that they must take their chance, which was a good one, of being so. And, for his own part, he must say that whether the result be successful or unsuccessful he would always be satisfied. Under these circumstances, he would not recommend the resolution of the directors, but he would propose that it be left to them to carry on the mines as they think fit.

The reports were then carried, and thanks were voted to the Chairman and directors, on the proposition of Mr. PALGRAVE.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that they would on the next occasion have a more favourable report to present; although he considered the present was by no means unfavourable.—The proceedings then terminated.

FORTUNA COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Thursday,

Mr. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. J. B. COLOGAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the extract from the minute book, stating that the directors, at their meeting on Sept. 20, declared a dividend of 2*s.* per share, payable on Oct. 20. The subjoined report of the directors was then submitted:—

Oct. 4.—The time for the usual half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders having again come, the directors have forwarded to each one of you the agent's reports, the balance-sheet, and accounts for the six months ending on June 30 last. The profit made during that time amounts to 431*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, which, considering the very great financial difficulties that have had to be encountered, as well as the high price of labour, and the low price of lead, is exceedingly satisfactory. The financial difficulties were not confined to this country, but were met with also in Spain, where at times it was almost impossible to negotiate any bills upon London, and then only at unusually high rates of exchange. This is now here happily changed, and in Spain your agents' bills on London are in good demand. The line of railway from a station in the neighbourhood of the mines to several of the outposts both eastward and westward is now complete, and your lead has been carried down for shipment with great regularity, at a cost of 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per ton, as you will have seen by the superintendent's report.

A plan for the tramway, mentioned in the directors' previous report, with an estimate of its cost, was submitted to the board of the three companies. But the total estimate of construction was so far beyond what the directors had expected, that they have been compelled to give up the idea of carrying it out. The directors have entered into a contract with the carriers of the district of Linares for the conveyance of lead and coal between the mines and the nearest station on terms which are considered satisfactory.

The raisings of ore during the last six months have not been so great as they were during the previous half-year; this is entirely owing to the very heavy rains that fell during the spring, and to an accident at one of the principal shafts consequent upon the rain, which caused much delay in the working. Two months were spent in securing Taylor's shaft and pumping out the water at Canada Inco, which greatly checked the raisings from that section of the mine. These difficulties have now been partially overcome, and the working of the mine is being carried on with regularity. The large pumping-engine, mentioned in former reports, was sent out in May last; it is now at the mine, and in course of erection upon a shaft which is in the heart of the best portion of the Canada Inco Mine. This engine would, in all probability, have been at work by this time, but for the delay caused by the quarantine imposed in Spain on all vessels arriving from England.

The fund for the redemption of the debenture bonds already amounts to 425*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, and it is being regularly increased. The cost of the new 50-inch engine, with its boilers, pumps, and pitwork, and some other machinery, amounts, as is shown in the accounts, to 436*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The directors have thought it would be to the advantage of the company to carry only a portion of that amount to plant account; they have, therefore, written off a sum of 1500*l.*, and charged it against the revenue of the last half-year as depreciation, and carried it to the debit of the profit and loss account. This arrangement was submitted to your auditors, and met with their approval. From the balance thus left standing to the credit of profit and loss, the directors have declared a dividend of 2*s.* per share, free of income tax, and payable on Oct. 20. The directors think they may safely congratulate the shareholders on the good position of the concern. A very large amount of work is being prosecuted for the development of the mine. A sum is steadily accumulating for the redemption of the debenture bonds, and a good profit, under considerable disadvantages, has been realised.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception and adoption of the report, remarked that although it might not be quite as wished he did not consider it could be regarded as unsatisfactory; indeed, for his own part he must say that he was agreeably surprised to find that their position was so good, for they had had to contend with a temporary stoppage at the mine, the low price of lead, and the financial difficulties. The mine, however, was now in good order, and the advices from America were good, so that within a comparatively short time they might look forward to a rise in price. There was likewise a further cause of advantage to look for, in the reduction of carriage.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired when they were to begin to pay off the debentures?—Mr. COLOGAN said that the first drawing of lots would take place in August, and the payment of the lots drawn would be made in the February following.

Mr. TAYLOR, in reply to enquiries from shareholders, stated that the payment of these was certainly a heavy tax upon them, but the debentures were issued to enable them to extend their works. The shaft in the centre of the mine (Taylor's shaft) was the shaft used by the old Spaniards, and although it was considered desirable to use it, it was not situated in the best part of the mine, consequently it had never been deepened, and arrangements were made to work other shafts. At the time the debentures were raised they found that they could not go on without increased power, and by the arrangements now made their power would be more than doubled. The engine-house is being built at O'Shea's shaft, and the engine there would, he hoped, be at work next summer. They have the necessary machinery on the premises, but it requires to be more favourably placed, and this would be done as speedily as possible. Upon the debentures being paid off they would have for a time to forego a percentage upon their dividends, to create a floating capital, but as they would be in a position to materially lessen their stock, a much smaller floating capital would be necessary.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted, the proceedings terminating with the usual complimentary vote of thanks.

GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY.

The second general meeting of shareholders (adjourned from Aug. 8) was held at the British Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man, on Sept. 21,

Mr. EDW. THOMAS in the chair.

Mr. J. TAYLOR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, after which Mr. J. MEGUIN read the directors' report, which, together with the statement of accounts, was received and adopted. Mr. Meguin also read the report of Capt. John Kitto, as follows:—

During the past half-year the most active and energetic operations have been employed in endeavouring to determine upon the most important and proper point to erect the first machinery, with a view to establish at the earliest moment the fact of the existence of some important lodes, embracing the elements of future success. Several extensive trials have been made in different parts of the sets, which have resulted in the discovery and partial development of some very powerful and interesting lodes, highly mineralised in their character, and which, if fully operated on, will undoubtedly result in becoming highly productive and profitable. The last, but not the least promising, of these trials has been made by unwearied (by manual labour) that part of the company's property known as Ballaglass. The water has been drawn out as deep as the roof of the 22 fm. level. In the 10 fm. level there is a strong lode, which has been driven on for a considerable distance, and in many places is productive of both

lead and blende, that will nearly pay for stoping. This lode has a striking similarity to that of the Great Laxey, both in character, bearing, and underlie. To the south of the shaft there is a slope in the sole of the level, in which the lode is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of lead per fathom. From what can be seen of this lode at and below the 10, I consider it to be of a very promising character, and have no hesitation in recommending this to be the site for the erection of the first machinery, as I fully believe that this lode, if vigorously operated upon, will prove satisfactorily productive. We have also made some extensive trials on the north and south lode, near the Cornua Bridge, both in sinking and driving, but we consider the indications are not sufficiently good to warrant the erection of machinery on the lode for the present, as was at first intended. We have sunk a shaft on the lode as deep as we can without the aid of pumping machinery, but have failed to obtain any very satisfactory result. In order to give it a further trial, I would recommend an adit level being driven to its intersection on the new lode, discovered some time since in cutting the tail-race, which in itself is of a very promising character, and well deserves attention. By this course of procedure the merits of the lode can be tested, without any very considerable expense, and the future plans of operations decided upon. A considerable distance has been driven on the east and west lode at Ballaglass, as well as on the counter lode at the same place. Both lodes, although small, generally look promising, and occasionally produce some nice pieces of lead and copper. In conclusion, I would suggest that the main force should be concentrated, and brought to bear for the present on the Ballaglass set, and that the new wheel, with pumping and winding machinery attached, should be set in operation without a moment's delay.—J. KITTO.

Capt. J. TREWIN (the resident manager) stated that he had every confidence in the mine becoming a great success, and that he fully expected to have a cargo of blende ready for market in three months after the machinery was erected, which it was expected would be in about three weeks. Altogether, he considered the prospects of the mine were encouraging.

It was decided that the next general meeting should be held in Manchester, on Tuesday, February 26, 1867.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting, having been proposed by Mr. J. COOLE, and seconded by Dr. CREEGAN, and unanimously carried, the proceedings were brought to a close.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Monday,

Mr. HENRY L. PHILLIPS (managing director) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the joint report of Mr. Angwin, Capt. R. Pryor, R. Weame, and W. White (the late purser, manager, and agents), which appeared in last week's Journal, was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that the circular he had had the pleasure of forwarding to the shareholders so fully pointed out the object of the present meeting that it would be unnecessary for him to enlarge thereon. The report of the late purser and manager of the St. Just Mine clearly showed how important it was for the shareholders in East St. Just to effect an amalgamation of the two properties, as thereby incalculable advantages would be derived both as regards time and outlay. It was not too much to say that something like three years of development would be saved, and of course, the amount also that would be expended during that period. Although he had succeeded, under special circumstances, in purchasing St. Just Mine upon most favourable terms—such, he hesitated not to say, as no other person could have secured—he, with his friends, being largely interested in the permanent and speedy success of East St. Just, had offered to re-sell to that company the advantageous purchase he had effected upon the same terms as he had acquired it, although by so doing he was making a very considerable sacrifice, inasmuch as he could at once dispose of it to other parties at a profit of no inconsiderable amount. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders were upon all points, aware that the returns from St. Just United were 10*s.* 6*d.* per share, and that the returns from St. Just were at least self-supporting; and, by the facilities which the amalgamation would afford, not only would the returns from each property be largely increased, but the cost of production would be materially lessened, while development could progress much more speedily and economically. (Hear, hear.) Among those whom he had the honour of addressing there were many familiar with the conduct of mines, and to whom the fact was patent that judicious amalgamations of mines were invariably productive of satisfactory results, and for the obvious reason that what was known of the one property was applied to the management of the other, which were necessarily heavy and permanent—were nearly as large in a small as in a large mine, and besides that the greater the area of operations the less was the average cost of production. He was not unmindful of the fact that just now the market value of tin was not such as could be desired, but he thought that would prove to be but of a temporary character, for he saw the letters from Amsterdam stating that after the great reduction in price a very considerable reaction would take place; and, in support of that opinion, he found that his esteemed friend (Mr. George Noakes), the Chairman of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Association, in Cornwall, had stated at a recent meeting that it was evident the imports were decreasing, and as the great depression which had pervaded Cornwall had caused the stoppage of a large number of tin mines, so the produce from Cornwall would also be lessened; and besides that, what he believed was the fact, there was an increased demand, for the tin-plate workers were full of orders. Taking all facts into consideration, and looking at the great expansion of commerce upon a more healthy footing, he thought there were substantial grounds for believing that prices would be likely to rise. That (continued the Chairman) was the opinion entertained by Mr. Noakes—than whom few, perhaps, were better informed upon the point; and, therefore, when he (the Chairman) stated that he thought the present low prices would be but temporary, it was not without sufficient authority. (Hear, hear.) As an assurance of the appreciative manner in which his offer of the re-sale of the St. Just Mine had been received by the East St. Just shareholders, he might incidentally mention that already 2000 of the 3000 proposed new shares had been accepted before the result of this meeting was known. (Hear, hear.) Having mentioned that there were present Mr. Angwin and Capt. R. Pryor, the late purser and manager, and also Mr. Boyns, who represented a large local interest, from all of whom any information required beyond that communicated would be gladly afforded, he concluded by proposing:—“That, for the purpose of acquiring the property known as the St. Just United Mines, lately purchased by Mr. H. L. Phillips, the capital of the company shall be, and is hereby, increased by the issue of 3000 new shares, of the value of 5*l.* each, the sum of 15*l.* per share to be paid upon application, and 1*l.* per share upon allotment, the balance to be first offered to the existing shareholders, and any not taken by them to be disposed of by the directors in such manner and upon such terms as they may think fit.”—Mr. ELLIS had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it were at all probable that any difficulty would arise as to the transfer of the property?—Mr. ANGWIN said that as the sale was effected under a Stannaries Court order no opposition could be raised to the purchase, nor could any difficulty arise as to the transfer.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the amount of dues owing to the lords?—Mr. ANGWIN said the amount given for the mine would cover the whole of the dues, and, knowing the lords well, he could assure the shareholders there would be no difficulty upon that point. He then read letters received from the lords: that from Mr. Chenalls (who represented one-fourth of the property) stated that the proposed amalgamation could not fail to prove highly beneficial, if for no other reason than on account of the uninterrupted water supply that would be ensured. The other lords expressed themselves most favourably towards the amalgamation, and confidence in the result that must follow from a judicious amalgamation. Mr. ANGWIN said that in order to avoid any delay in the difficult matter that might arise with the lords, he might at once state it was principally owing to their support that he succeeded in purchasing the property. The shareholders in the St. Just Company paid 5000*l.* for their lease alone, and subsequently expended 15,000*l.* in machinery, the whole of which would be secured for 3250*l.*—Mr. ANGWIN, in reply to a question, stated that the lease was for a period of 21 years from the present time.

Mr. ELLIS said that to urge his fellow-shareholders to accept the munificent offer made by their worthy Chairman would be at once supererogatory, and, somewhat unnecessary, as he had already stated that he had no objection to the sale for the incalculable advantages that were inseparable from the working of the properties amalgamated, as compared with being developed as separate mines, were so self-evident that the merest tyro would espouse its immediate consummation, and hence it was that the motion before the meeting would have his most unqualified support.

Capt. PRYOR, in reply to a remark from a shareholder, stated that East St. Just was at present a shallow mine, and that it would require some development before any considerable amount of tin could be raised, and that when the amalgamation was effected the deepest levels could be driven from St. Just into East St. Just, and thereby expedite the development, and economise the costs.—Mr. BOYNS (of St. Just) stated, as an evidence of the opinion entertained by persons in the locality as to the resources of East St. Just Mine, that it was originally privately worked by the managers of the surrounding mines.

Mr. ANGWIN said that there were gentlemen at that sale who well knew the property, and were prepared to give a much larger sum for it than 3250*l.*, but Mr. Phillips had the advantage of them from his connection with East St. Just.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question as to the extent of the sets, stated it was sufficient for the mines.

Capt. RICHARD PRYOR, after having given a succinct description of the St. Just Mine, and explained the position and prospects of the principal points of operation, stated that during the last eighteen months the operations had been under his management, and, although it might now be fairly considered self-supporting, he felt perfectly satisfied that the deeper the operations were extended the more extensive and productive would the deposits of tin be found. It was the characteristic of that district to find below the shallow deposits a bank or unproductive piece of ground, but below that the deposits were found to be productive and permanent, and which returned large profits. That point had now been reached where there was every reason to expect large deposits. Having adverted to the great facilities for development that would be afforded by the properties becoming amalgamated, he expressed a most confident opinion in the speedy realisation of permanently productive results.

Mr. ANGWIN said that East St. Just could not pay until the shafts were sunk and the levels driven, but time and capital would be saved by the amalgamation, and profits realised. Although it had been stated that the lode in St. Just was worth 40*l.* per fathom, its actual value was between 50*l.* and 60*l.*.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BOYNS could not allow the meeting to separate without proposing a resolution to the effect:—“That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Phillips for the exceedingly liberal proposition he has made to this company, by offering to hand over the St. Just United Mines for the same price at which he has purchased them, and which will be of such great advantage to the operations of this company.” (Hear, hear.) Mr. BOYNS knew the St. Just property intimately, and he also knew that the district in which he was situated was a tin district, and that the mine he had now acquired was not a speculation. He held a considerable interest in it, and when amalgamated if the shareholders did not soon receive good dividends it would be a reflection upon the managers. He believed it to be the best tin mine opened in that district, and the agent of Botallack Mine had told him he was satisfied it was a better tin mine than Botallack. He (Mr. Boyns) was much pleased that the properties were to be amalgamated, for many advantages must result therefrom, not the least of which would be that the whole of the operations could be much more

inexpensively conducted. All he could say was that the St. Just people looked upon the property as capable of being made very productive, and if it were not made so, he, as the representative of a large interest, should be the first at the next meeting to propose a vote of censure to the executive. The Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, reiterated his belief that it would not be very long before the shareholders would have some substantial guarantee of the desirability of the acquisition they had just made. He was very pleased to hear a gentleman (Mr. Boyne) who had that day purposely come over 300 miles to attend this meeting, in which he and his neighbours were large shareholders, express himself so confidently as to the value of the property, and he was also extremely glad to hear that the local authorities in such matters believed in a considerable advance in the price of tin; and although he was not so sanguine that a great rise would immediately take place, yet he felt that brighter days were in store for tin-producing mines. Of course he was not anxious to see dividends on the capital he had embarked in the undertaking, and every rise in the price of tin would not only conduce to this desirable object, but add greatly to the value of the mines. He would again remind the shareholders that, as a practical man of business, he must ask them to take up the whole of the 3000 shares, as that was the only stipulation he had made in giving the offer of this property. Those who had not already subscribed, he hoped, therefore, would speedily do so, or he felt he must withdraw his offer, which they would deeply regret as long as the company existed. It was essential no time be lost, and he trusted his offer would be practically supported in the spirit in which it was made. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting, which was attended by the leading shareholders, and supported by 5023 shares, then separated.

SULBY RIVER (ISLE OF MAN) LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held in the Atholl Club-room, Douglas, on Sept. 28,

Mr. J. C. T. HARRISON (Chairman of the directors) in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by stating that, according to the circular convening the meeting, the business to come before the shareholders was to receive the reports of the directors, auditors, and manager, to appoint auditors, and to take into consideration an alteration in the 36th clause of the Articles of Association, in reference to the days on which the half-yearly meetings of the company should be held. The Chairman (in continuation) said:—The report of the directors will be read to you, and I trust it will be satisfactory. I must say that the directors have done all in their power to advance the interests of the company, but they have not much to report upon, inasmuch as the mine has not yet in its infancy, and the work has been confined principally to preparations for the erection of the machinery necessary for the development of the mine.

Mr. GEORGE MALEY (the secretary) read the reports. From the accounts, it appeared that out of the 6000 shares into which the company is divided 2500 had been issued, of which 500 fully paid up (together with 500*l.*) had been given to the original proprietors in payment for the mine. On the 3000 shares issued, had not yet been called up. The expenditure, including the 500 fully paid up shares, had been about 1600*l.* Since Feb. 7 the mine has been worked, and has produced 3000*l.* Mr. A. W. ADAMS: I beg to move that the accounts together with the reports be received and adopted. Of course, the present state of the mine is such that all is expenditure, and there is nothing to be received. So far as I can judge of the accounts, the money has been fairly, honestly, and legitimately expended. We know that in this undertaking, as in all other mining ventures, what there is underground is a matter of speculation, a matter of doubt; but of this we can have no doubt—that the directors are exercising every economy in developing our mine, which, fully believed in, will turn out a profitable adventure.

Mr. SPENCER seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: Reference is made in the directors' report to the fact that a defect had been found in the masonry of the wheel-case. Mr. Perry and Mr. Anderson, two of the directors, have inspected the wheel-case, and perhaps they will tell us how the matter stands.—Mr. PERRY stated that the wheel-case had been inspected by a practical mason, who stated that the masonry had bulged out. The only effective way to remedy the defect was to have the faulty portion of the masonry pulled down and re-built.

Mr. ADAMS: Is it being built by contract?—Mr. PERRY: Yes.

Mr. ADAMS: Then the expense of re-building the case and making it all right must fall on the contractors.—Mr. PERRY stated that the contractors attributed the defect to the heavy rains that had recently fallen.

Mr. ADAMS said it was for the contractors to put the wheel-case right, so that it would stand inspection by a practical man.

Capt. WOOLCOCK (who had just arrived from the mine) stated that the contractors had thrown up the job, and refused to have anything more to do with it. Mr. ADAMS said that the question was one for the consideration of the directors, but he would recommend that a formal demand be made upon the contractors, Messrs. Kneale and Caley, that they complete the work.

On the motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. G. H. WOOD, it was resolved that the 36th clause of the Articles of Association should be so altered as to provide that the half-yearly general meetings should be held on the last Monday in March and the last Monday in September, instead of on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in August.

On the meeting proceeding to the election of auditors for the next six months, on the motion of Mr. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. ADAMS, Mr. G. H. WOOD and Mr. J. COOLE were unanimously re-elected.

The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the Chairman and directors.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday.—Mr. PINNER in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 2539*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 3.—In handing you a report on the principal operations in this minesince your last general meeting, we beg to state that great exertions have been made to enlarge Siegan's shaft sufficiently to receive large pumping-machinery to drain the bottom of the mine, and thereby enable us to sink deeper; but, unfortunately, the ground has proved very much harder than we anticipated, and the rock having had to be blasted, we have found the cutting down of this shaft a very difficult and tedious process, especially as we have had to keep the skip and truck high, in order to haul away the stuff at the same time. We are, however, glad to state that we have altered this small whim-shaft at Siegan's, and made it suitable for an engine-shaft, and thereby saved fully three years of time to what it would cost if we had to sink a new shaft all the way from surface. During the past month Siegan's has been mostly free from water, and we have been enabled to sink the same. The lode in the bottom is worth 50*l.* per fm., and extending east and west; this, the deepest point, is looking exceedingly promising, and appears to be getting into a good lasting course of ore. We have been obliged to take out the skip-road, and re-sink the shaft, which has occupied us fully for the past ten days; we hope, however, to put this road in good order, and to commence hauling by the end of the week. The shaft is cut down below the 70, where we found it very small. The road is now made for the skip to go to the very bottom of the shaft, which we hope to resume sinking next week, and intend to push on the fixing of the pitwork at the same time. We have bought a quantity of second-hand pumps very cheap, which we have on the mine. A water-lift in the bottom of the 70, some 30 fathoms west of Siegan's shaft, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the bottom is the same, which has occupied us fully for the past ten days; we hope, however, to put this road in good order, and to commence hauling by the end of the week. The shaft is cut down below the 70, where we found it very small. The road is now made for the skip to go to the very bottom of the shaft, which we hope to resume sinking next week, and intend to push on the fixing of the pitwork at the same time. We have bought a quantity of second-hand pumps very cheap, which we have on the mine. A water-lift in the bottom of the 70, some 30 fathoms west of Siegan's shaft, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the bottom is the same, which has occupied us fully for the past ten days; we hope, however, to put this road in good order, and to commence hauling by the end of the week. The shaft is cut down below the 70, where we found it very small. 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BRITISH MINES.

of about 2½ feet in fathom. We purpose extending the level thoroughly rough it, and if no alteration in the lode takes place for the better, to suspend for the present. We have three stopes working over the back of the 10 fathom level, in which 16 men are employed; the lode varies from 3 to 7 feet wide, and will yield on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit, east of the boundary, is very small and poor. The lode in the various stopes over the back of the deep adit level continues to look very well, yielding on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration in the rise

FURSDON.—J. Collins, Oct. 4: The cross-cuts in the 21 east, both north and south, are the same in character as they were last week, only letting out more water. The lode in the 11 east has improved in character; now worth about 35¢ per fathom. The ground is now firm, and letting out a little water. The lodes in back of the 11 east are worth about 35¢ per fathom. Our sampling

rest in the start of the course of the shaft. Before resuming sinking the shaft it will also be advisable to cross-cut south to see the footwall of the lode, which has generally shown most productive in the upper levels. The whim is being put ready. I expect everything will be in place in the course of a week or two. The men from Hall's lode have been engaged part of the month in cutting away part of a ridge of surface rock for the whim-round. There is little or no change in the appearance of the stopes, which will give about the average return.

NEW CROW HILL.—Capt. Trelease, Oct. 2: In the winze under the 55 the lode is still holding on well, 3 ft. wide—a complete mass of muddle, Jack, quartz, etc., with fine lumps of lead intermixed. I have never seen a prettier lode in any part of the mine. I have seen the lode much richer, but the matrix is beau-

1 | sample, constant velocity of movement, constant velocity of movement

The most interesting feature in our Mining Share Market is the information afforded by the proceedings of the half-yearly general meeting of the Connorsree Mining Company, held on Sept. 15, and the half-yearly report circulated by the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company in anticipation of the general half-yearly meeting, to be held this day (Saturday). At the Connorsree meeting the directors explained, in reply to complaints made some time ago as to the delay of holding the meeting, that they had thought it advisable to change the periods of making up accounts from May 31 and Nov. 30 to June 30 and Dec. 31, in order to adopt a more equitable division of the year. The accounts then produced were, consequently,

made up for seven months—from Dec. 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866. Mr. Jennings, an active shareholder, quoted items from the accounts for the purpose of proving that the company, instead of being reduced to most unfortunate circumstances, as some people thought, had assets to the amount of 97,721. 17s. 4d., which showed a profit had the present company commenced the mines of 45,177. 17s. 4d. He thought this fact should go abroad, and that the shareholders need not respond, for their affairs were prosperous. The directors, who retired by rotation—Messrs. Markham, Brown, and Thomas Mackie—were re-elected. The report of the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, of which we give a copy in another column, shows the most substantial proof possible of the prosperous state of the affairs of this company by recommending the declaration of a dividend for the present account half-year of 18s. per share, or at the rate of 72 per cent. per annum on the amount of 27. 10s. per share paid-up. The report affording a clear insight into the past, present, and future state and prospects of this company, we confine ourselves to giving here only a practical repetition of its first paragraph, which is to this effect:—"On approaching the 40th year of the existence of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the directors are enabled to propose to the shareholders the acceptance of the largest half-yearly dividend ever paid, and to congratulate them on the efficient state of their property, so successfully developed under the able management of Mr. Edward Barnes. Since March 1, 1865, including the dividend now proposed, the proprietors will have received in dividends 160,175. 17s. 4d., of which 27,200. 17s. 4d. will be the amount divided for the year just closed."

The dealings in all mining shares have during the last three weeks been on a somewhat reduced scale, chiefly in consequence of the languid state of the money market in England, and of an apprehension that we shall not have much easier times before the commencement of January next. The fluctuations in the prices have not been great in any instance. Wicklow Copper shares are now sought at 23. 10s. to 23. 12s. 6d. for cash and account, and Mining Company of Ireland shares (77. paid) are dealt in at 21. 10s. Connors shares are on sale at 16s., and General Mining Company for Ireland shares would be taken at 27., and are offered for sale at 27. 10s.

The following are the Government Returns of the export of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1866; and also as compared with the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1865; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31.			
	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Coal and culm	£2,900,420	£3,395,655	£ 495,235
Hardware and cutlery:—			
Surgical instruments	£243,514	£324,677	80,163
Agricult. implements	355,988	327,695	28,293
Other sorts	2,138,108	2,732,610	594,502
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	1,290,538	967,779	322,759
Other sorts	2,156,126	3,446,661	1,290,535
Total	£9,079,694	£12,912,688	£3,832,994
Metals:—Iron—Pig	999,592	996,068	3,524
Bar	1,360,426	1,542,804	182,378
Railroad	2,200,705	2,893,614	692,909
Wire	283,251	302,665	19,414
Castings	108,619	285,054	176,435
Hoops	499,166	504,538	5,372
Wrought	1,578,744	1,820,937	242,193
Old	4,860	7,897,489	7,892,629
Steel	538,987	728,291	189,304
Copper—Unwrought	280,926	401,751	120,825
Wrought	1,570,369	1,274,530	295,839
Other sorts	118,560	1,969,855	1,851,295
Brass	145,843	149,903	4,060
Lead—Pig	357,777	449,269	91,492
Other	112,188	158,067	45,879
Tin—Unwrought	307,237	260,351	46,886
Tin-plates	937,728	1,300,123	362,395
Zinc	52,889	82,245	29,356
Grand total	£21,379,687	£28,592,131	£7,212,444
Less decrease—			
Machinery, 597,900.1; copper, 197,688.1; tin unwrought, 46,886.1 =			842,421
Total increase			£2,212,444

The following are the Government Returns of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie for eight months ending Aug. 31, 1866, from and to the undermentioned places, showing the respective results in favour of and against this country; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1866.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
Australia	£3,353,638	£8,781	£3,344,857
Belgium	197,676	872,010	£674,334
British South Africa	8,999	4,867	3,132
British Columbia	—	—	—
British North America	145,453	56,857	88,596
Brazil	246,680	869,933	623,253
Egypt	97,576	2,773,566	2,675,990
France	4,190,208	8,811,649	4,621,441
Gibraltar	66,783	1,238	65,545
Hanse Towns	1,305,343	994,713	310,630
Holland	112,784	534,659	421,875
Malta	25,319	—	25,319
Mexico, &c.	3,683,687	322,937	3,360,750
Portugal	391,474	60,002	331,472
Spain	19,818	148,609	128,791
Russia	155,584	8,597	146,987
Turkey	95,040	—	95,040
United States	9,005,187	358,251	8,646,936
West Coast of Africa	86,614	42,206	44,408
Other countries	767,405	553,617	213,788
Total	£24,554,428	£16,362,522	£8,191,906
Less exports over imports			9,145,654
Balance			£8,191,906

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3793 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,830. 12s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 106.7. 16s. 0d.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 3. 18s. 0d.; quantity of fine copper, 236 tons 10 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Sept. 6. 2393	2393	2 0	6 1/2	£1 4 0	13s. 0d.	£64 19 0
" 13. 1273	1273	107 6 0	6 1/2	4 0 6	12 3	66 3 0
" 20. 4179	4179	109 16 0	6 1/2	4 3 6	12 3	66 3 0
" 27. 2256	2256	102 8 0	7 1/2	4 16 0	13 0	65 0 0
Oct. 4. 3793	3793	106 16 0	6 1/2	3 18 0	12 6 1/2	62 14 0

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1364 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,280. 14s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 97. 2s. 0d.; average produce, 11; average price per ton, 8. 5s. 4d.; quantity of fine copper, 153 tons 9 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Pricer per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Sept. 4. 1929	1929	£97 5 6	13 1/2	£10 1 2	14s. 11d.	£74 10 0
Oct. 2. 1364	1364	97 2 0	11 1/2	8 5 4	14s. 8 1/2	73 10 0

At the Derwent Mining Company meeting, on Sept. 29, a dividend of 2500. (5s. per share) was declared.

At Cwm Erfin Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 867. (1s. per share) was declared.

At When Basset meeting, on Tuesday, a profit was shown on the two months of 2500. and a dividend declared—the 139th—of 512. (1s. per share), carrying forward, however, a reduced balance of 540. The copper sold for 167. 12s. and the tin for 132. The costs amounted to 2832. The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 160. at 400. per fm., where the lode seems to be making a change, occasionally producing stones of ore. The mine appears to be generally improving for tin and falling off for copper. They have a number of pitches working throughout the mine at from 8s. to 12s. in 11. for tin, and from 4s. to 12s. 4d. in 11. for copper, the men getting fair wages. The agents report that since the new engine at Richards's shaft was put up their consumption of coal has been gradually reduced.

At the Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) meeting, on Sept. 29, the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 10s. per share on the last quarter.

At South Chiverton Mine meeting, on Sept. 27, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1121. 10s. 8d. Capt. Nancarrow says:—"From the ends at

the 22 and 35, and from the stopes in back of the 22, we have raised and sold since the last meeting 35 tons of silver-lead ore, producing 730. 7s. 6d."

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Sims in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 70. 4s. 11d., which was carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agent (Capt. J. James) stated that he thought the costs in the coming four months would not be quite so high. The returns were uncertain, but anything like a good discovery, such as might be reasonably anticipated, would enable them at least to pay cost. There were employed on the mine 84 hands.

At Great North Downs Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2539. 15s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Sept. 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2521. 13s. 7d. The calls unpaid are 3176. Capt. R. Pascoe's report is very promising.

At the Fortuna Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the six months' working of 4311. 4s. 7d. A dividend of 2500. (2s. per share) was declared. The report was considered favourable, although there had been impediments during that period. Details in another column.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the six months' working of about 400. The report and accounts were adopted, and the usual complimentary votes passed. Details in another column.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday does not indicate any material change in the state of public feeling with regard to monetary matters. The increase in the private securities is the principal feature in the account, which, however, is to some extent accounted for by its being the last week of the quarter. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 269,800. 17s. 4d., which is represented by a corresponding increase in the coin and bullion on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "other deposits" of 186,188. 1s. 6d., an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 83,328. 1s. 6d., and an increase in the "rest" of 3150. 17s. 4d., and a decrease in the "public deposits" of 219,732. 17s. 4d., showing a total increase on the liability side of 52,884. 17s. 4d. On the asset side there is shown an increase in the "other securities" of 1,189,359. 17s. 4d., and a decrease in the "Government securities" of 882. 17s. 4d., and deducting from this the increase of liabilities, 52,884. 17s. 4d., there remains a decrease in the total reserve of 1,136,090. 17s. 4d.

The Avonside Engine Company (Limited), of Bristol (late Slaughter, Greening, and Company), have just paid an *ad interim* dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Lama Italian Coal Company have passed special resolutions for winding-up the undertaking voluntarily, and appointing Mr. G. A. Cape, accountant, as liquidator.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 7. 7; Great Laxey, 18. 19. 19; Great Wheal Vor, 20. 21. 20; 20. 20; Granbler, 4. 3; East Basset, 20. 1; West Chiverton, 61. 1; Wheal Buller, 23. 1; In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 4; Cape, 9. 10. 9; General, 20. 20. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 3. 2. 3; Cobre, 3. 3. 3; 2. 2. 2; St. John del Rey, 4. 3. 4; 4. 4. 4; 4. 4. 4; Capula, 1. 1. 1; Panulillo, 3. 1; Pestarena, 1. 1.

TIN FROM CHINA (from a Correspondent).—It is noteworthy at the present time that the quantity of tin sent from China to this country, which was valued at only 119. 17s. 4d. in 1865, increased to 13,322. 17s. 4d. in the following year, and it is understood has still further increased in 1866.

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN IRELAND.—An example of what can be accomplished by capital and enterprise being well and honestly directed in developing the mineral wealth of our country, is presented by the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, which, during the last ten years has returned to the proprietors in dividends 160,175. 17s. 4d. It is also particularly gratifying to find that at the meeting, convened for this day, the largest half-yearly dividend yet paid will be declared; and the directors congratulate their fellow-shareholders on the efficient and satisfactory state of their property. The shares, on which 27. 10s. is paid, are saleable at 23. 10s.

EAST ST. JUST.—It will be seen by the details which appear in another column that the shareholders unanimously accepted the offer made by the managing director for the purchase of the St. Just United Mines, and accorded him their best thanks.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—Reference has already been made to an important discovery at this mine, and a box of specimens has now been forwarded to the Mining Journal office, in order that London shareholders may have the opportunity of inspecting them. Mr. F. Nevill, the secretary, writes (October 3) that "The last assay from the former stones is 39. 17s. 4d. for copper, value at the present standard about 40. per ton; we have some richer than this; the lode is also beginning to open out, and we have about a mile on the run of it, and it also intersects all our five east and west tin lodes, so that it must prove of very great value to this mine. Capt. Jennings will, no doubt, send up his report to-morrow, so as to give the latest particulars. I have sent two samples to-day to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey to be assayed, and will furnish you with a copy of the return as soon as to hand—it will not be in time for this week." The specimens are well worthy the attention of all concerned.

THE QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—At the special meeting, held on Sept. 7 (the details of which appeared in the Journal), a resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the directors to prepare and circulate among the shareholders a proposal for the re-constitution of the company, and to take the steps legally necessary for obtaining their decision thereon. Subsequently the directors arranged a scheme upon the following basis—the present company is to be wound-up, and a new company formed, called simply the Quebrada Company (Limited), with a capital of 500,000. 17s. 4d., in 72,000 shares of 5s. each. In consideration of the transfer of the whole of the property (with the assets and liabilities of the present company), the sum of 170,000. 17s. 4d. is to be paid in shares of the new company. This sum is to be paid by each shareholder of the present company receiving for each share now held three shares in the new company, upon each of which 3s. 6d. shall be credited as paid, leaving a liability of 17. 13s. 4d. per share. Of this, 3s. 6d. per share will be payable on exchange of certificates of the shares, 2s. on Jan. 1, and the remaining 11. 8s. in calls of 4s., extending over 21 months—a mode of payment so easy that no one need dread. By this arrangement 51,000 of the 72,000 shares will be absorbed, leaving 21,000 to be allotted to the public, upon such terms as the directors may deem expedient. Thus, at 5s. per share these will provide 105,000. 17s. 4d., which, added to the 55,000. 17s. 4d. to be called up (17. 13s. 4d. per share) upon the 51,000 shares, will make the available capital 160,000. 17s. 4d.—a sum deemed ample to complete the railway and all works, which, if immediately set about, would be in full operation in less than two years, while large quantities of ore and other produce might be obtained and sold within the first year. It may be mentioned that already the board have received the approval of holders representing about five-sixths of the entire capital; and it is understood that satisfactory arrangements have been concluded, by which the whole of the remainder of the capital will be subscribed upon most advantageous terms.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAPELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAPELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REINNE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAPELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining.
BANKERS: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

MR. ALBERT BURY, SHAREBROKER, WREXHAM, has FOR SALE in the Minera district SHARES in the Minera, Minera Union, Central Minera, Pool Park, and Park Mines, at lowest prices. Every information given, and share list forwarded on application.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., has had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, during several years of which he has had the entire management of mines. Advice given gratis. DEALER IN MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, TEN SHARES in a SILVER-LEAD DIVIDEND MINE, at 28 each, not in the market, company first-rate. ONE HUNDRED SHARES in a GRANITE QUARRY, at 20s. each, likely to pay 30 per cent. in twelve months.

EIGHTY SHARES, or any less number, in a PATENT STARCH WORKS on which 25 has been paid, and in full course of operation, paying 10 per cent. with every probability of increasing more than double in a very short period. 50 shares in Chontales, 50 shares in Caldbeck Fells, 100 shares in Frontino, and 60 shares in Great South Chiverton; for the latter no reasonable offer refused.—Temporary Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London.

MR. WALTER TREGELAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Are prepared to BUY or SELL, at close prices, for cash or the fortnightly settlement, shares in East Wheal Lovell, Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, East Caradon, West Caradon, East Wheal Russell, Prince of Wales, Chontales Gold, Atlantic Telegraph, and Anglo-American Telegraph. Telegrams promptly attended to.

LEAD ORES.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Oct. 2.—Wheal Mary Ann	71	£23 18 6	Stock and Co.
" ditto	30	11 12 6	Troffry's Executors.
4.—Central Minera	9 1/2	11 5 0	J. Hughes.
" ditto	2 1/2	6 5 0	"
—Frank Mills	50	16 8 0	R. Mitchell & Son.
" ditto	60	12 18 0	"

BLENDE.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Sept. 29.—Great Laxey	300	£3 5 0	Vivian and Sons.
Oct. 4.—Talargoch	115	3 12	"
" ditto	52	2 8 0	"

BLACK TIN.			
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.
Sept. 12.—Leeds & St. Aubyn	7	5 3 26	£50 0 0
" ditto	11	5 3 11	50 0 0
14—ditto	2	3 16	50 0 0
19—ditto	11	7 3 3	50 0 0

COPPER ORES.			
Sold by J. Piteairn-Campbell and Co., at LIVERPOOL:—			
Sept. 27.—Lot 1 (ex Valetta)	33	£8 10 0	J. Keys and Son.
—Lot 2 (ditto)	11	8 5 0	"
—Lot 3 (ditto)	33	9 4 0	J. Bibby and Co.
—Lot 4 (ex Terricio)	13	10 0	"
—Lot 5 (ditto)	24	9 7 6	J. Keys and Son.
—Lot 6 (ex Genova)	26	12 4 0	Henry Baxter.
—Lot 7 (ditto)	1	12 5 6	J. Bibby and Co.

COPPER ORES							
Sampled September 12, and sold at Swansea October 2.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Newfound-110	110	117 1/2	£8 2 6	Wallerro	98	108 1/2	£7 2 6
land	105	117 1/2	8 5 0	ditto	97	108 1/2	6 19
ditto	100	117 1/2	8 6 6	ditto	96	108 1/2	6 18
ditto	70	117 1/2	8 0 6	ditto	102	9	6 7
Berehaven	118	104 1/2	7 11 6	Australian	4	13 1/2	10 17
ditto	100	108 1/2	7 16 6	Californian	103	174 1/2	12 13
ditto	78	108 1/2	7 12 6	ditto	74	8 1/2	6 3
New Cornwall	60	123 1/2	9 3 0	ditto	3	13 1/2	9 14
Californian	21	21 1/2	15 8 0	ditto	1	9 1/2	6 12
Australian	9	9 1/2	7 2 0	ditto	2	15 1/2	12 1
African	3	3 1/2	25 10 0	ditto	9	43 1/2	32 8

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Newfoundland 385	£3154 5 0	African 3	£ 76 10 0
Berehaven 294	2255 19 0	Wallerro Ore 356	2709 0 0
New Cornwall 60	549 0 0	Australian Ore 4	43 10 0
Californian Ore 21	323 8 0	Californian Ore 192	2104 11 6
Australian 9	63 18 0		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
	Tons.	Amount.	
Freeman and Co.	100	£1040 3 0	
Sims, Williams, & Co.	170	1354 5 0	
Vivian and Sons	78	489 16 0	
William Foster & Co.	112 1/2	1164 15 0	
Mason and Elkington	147	1067 16 6	
Bankart and Sons	203	1380 6 6	
Sweetland, Tuttle, & Co.	105	866 5 0	
Pencalldd Copper Co.	357	2961 8 6	
Landore Copper Company	90	936 6 0	
Total	1364	£11,280 1 6	

NO SALE, Oct. 23.			
21 cwt. Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
Whole sale 1364	11 1/2	£8 5 4	£97 2 0

TOTALS AND AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.					
	21 cwt.	Produce.	Price.		Standard.
British	265	9½	£7 4 9	£	—
Foreign	1655	14	10 10 2		—
<hr/>					
Whole sale	1920	18¼	£10 1 2	£97 5 6	

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks" in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate, and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

"J. P." (Dublin).—We advise you to send your own agent; or if you do not know one, a good and independent inspection can be got for 2s. 6d.

"D. L." (Bristol).—Not in the market, and never was. We cannot say from whence the quotation referred to was taken. The prices of the *Mining Journal* are from the Mining Exchange, and made up at 4 o'clock on Fridays.

CORNWALL: ITS MINES AND MINING—No. III. PAST, PRESENT, AND PROSPECTIVE.

During the last few years the production of copper in Cornwall has considerably decreased, but at the same time the supplies imported from foreign countries have been largely augmented. In the year 1865, 9750 tons of pure copper, extracted from 159,400 tons of ore, were sold in Cornwall. The amount raised in the rest of Great Britain was about 30,000 tons of copper ore, containing 2100 tons of copper, while during the same period there were imported into England 39,686 tons of regulus, or copper ore partially smelted, and 82,562 tons of copper ore. By far the largest amount was from Chili, whence we received 36,513 tons of regulus, besides 21,801 tons of ore. All the other importations of copper are comparatively insignificant when compared with such vast quantities, and Cuba, though second, is a long way behind, with 1099 tons of regulus, and 15,721 tons of ore.

Up to the middle of October last there was very little fluctuation in the price of copper last year. Prices had varied from 86s. to 90s. for tough cake copper, remaining finally at 87s. per ton. Rises took place to 91s., 96s., and then to 116s. per ton, showing an increase of 30s. in a single week. These rapid rises were caused by the announcement of the blockade of the Chilean ports. This comparatively high price was maintained for five weeks, when there was a drop to 106s. For the first few months of this year the price continued to fall, until by the middle of March the price for tough cake was 95s. per ton. Further declines were experienced in April, May, and June, and 86s. was then asked for tough cake copper. Soon after the reduction of the rate of discount from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. copper went up 5s., making the price for tough cake 91s. per ton. Since that time, though there has been no further advance, no copper can be bought at less than 90s. per ton.

During the quarter ending March 30 last there were sold by ticketing in Cornwall 26,711 tons of copper ore, for 187,493s., containing 2220 tons of copper. During the quarter ending June 30 last there were sold 34,466 tons of ore, producing 145,455s. Of the 110 mines which sold copper ore during the quarter 35 had more than 1000s. Since Midsummer there have been sold 25,867 tons of ore, and at the next two sales 2844 tons will be sold, so that during the present year 97,044 tons of copper ore have been sold in Cornwall, which amount by September 20 will be increased to 102,887 tons. The shipment of copper from Chili and Bolivia during the first and second quarters of this year were:—First quarter, 13,339 tons; and second quarter, 10,258 tons; total, 23,597 tons; being a decrease of nearly 3000 tons on the corresponding quarters of last year. The charters from Chili advised by the last mail represent about 1000 tons of fine copper, and the depressing account they would subsequently receive would, no doubt, deter shippers. During the past fortnight ores, regulus, and barcopper have been in very active demand. The available stock of ores, ores, regulus, and English cone are, Liverpool, Swansea, London, and Havre on Sept. 1st, 1866, is estimated in fine copper at 18,786 tons, being an increase of 2000 tons on the stock held on Sept. 1, 1865, and of nearly 1000 tons on that held on Sept. 1, 1864.

Having thus brought the history of copper and tin mining down to the latest dates, we proceed to state a few of the disadvantages under which Cornish mining labours at the present time. One of these disadvantages arises from the fact that the working miner frequently lives at a distance of two, three, or four miles from the mine. This distance he has to walk before he commences his eight hours' labour, and to return the same distance when he has completed that labour. Again, the work is the descent of the almost perpendicular ladders which lead to the different parts of the mine. In many cases the miner has to work at depths of from 200 to 280 fathoms, or from 1200 to 1600 ft. below the surface; and there are mines in which, according to the report of the Royal Commissioners on Mining, not less than three hours are expended by the miner in going to and returning from his work. Few people not immediately connected with mining can have any conception of the vast lengths of excavation in large mines which have to be daily traversed by the miners. When the now celebrated Devon Great Consols had been at work on the five years there were in it nearly seven miles of excavation; and in the Consolidated Mines, which for so many years held a pre-eminent position among Cornish mines, it was estimated that during a period of 20 years 37,330 fathoms had been driven horizontally, and about 18,000 fms. sunk in winzes and shafts, making a total of nearly 63 miles. The fatigue undergone in making the shafts and descents, coupled with the walk of three or four miles to and from the miner's cottage to the mine in all weathers, is certainly slowly, but not the less surely, to undermine the constitution of the miner. Few of the ladders used in the mines are very much inclined, and some are even perpendicular. It will easily be seen, then, that the climbing of such steep ascents must of necessity tend to increase the action of the heart, and that a considerable degree of exhaustion is naturally the effect. All this is so much work, so much vital energy, extracted from the living machine, and expended upon waste or unprofitable labour. So universally has this been felt and acknowledged, that it is always estimated by mine agents to be of the value of from one-fourth to two-fifths of the work capable of being performed by an able-bodied miner. Yet, excepting in those comparatively few mines where the man-engine is employed, or in which the inclined shaft is used, both mine agents and mine advisers, as a body, have feared to grapple with these difficulties; indeed, as yet, they have scarcely thought with boldness and spirit of any means of surmounting them. In our coal mines men and agents are lowered to the bottom of the deepest mine in five minutes; once arrived there, the scene of labour is within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft. Inspection of the entire mine is the work of a few hours only, and as to the active labourer, the coal-cutter, he knows the exact work he has to accomplish to a hundredweight, and it is useless to shirk it until the full tale is completed. Surely, something can yet be done to lessen the expenditure of money, and of that which is more valuable than money, vital energy, in Cornish mining.

Another disadvantage in Cornish mines, which is gradually being removed, is imperfect ventilation. As mines have been extended, and the shafts, crosscuts, winzes, &c., have been increased in number and dimensions, thus allowing freer circulation of air in the mines, this difficulty has to some extent been lessened. Still, the deficient amount of oxygen, and the presence of carbonic acid gas in the air of mines, has been the cause of much ill health. In very few mines is the air in a normal state, or even nearly so; in the majority it is exceedingly bad. The smoke of the gunpowder used in blasting the dust and gritty particles arising in the course of excavation, the consumption of oxygen by the burning candles, the height of the temperature on account of the great depth of the mines, and the subsequent exposure to the cold air at the surface, all add their proportion of positive injury to health. What is wanted is that improved method of artificial ventilation should be adopted, as in the coal mines, where, from the still greater impurity of the air, the subject of ventilation has received the best attention. A system of ventilation that should secure both the health and comfort of the Cornish miners, and not be impracticable from its great cost, would be one of the greatest benefits that could be bestowed upon the county of Cornwall.

The discussion of the foregoing questions leads us to notice briefly the mortality among Cornish miners. The periodical returns of the Registrar-General fully bear us out in saying that, as a rule, the average health and duration of the Cornish miner are below that of any other labourers in England. In the prime of life, when, by their experience, combined with the confirmed strength of that age, they would be of the greatest value, they rapidly become enfeebled, and the weakness of old age afflicts them for laborious toil. The cause of this premature old age and unhealthiness are the ill ventilation and the labour of ascent and descent noted above, the early age at which boys are sent to work underground, and the exposure to cold and damp at the surface when heated and exhausted by the climbing of ladders.

During the last dozen years the mortality of miners has slightly decreased, but still the facts are of a nature greatly to be deplored. The average mortality of miners between 45 and 55 years, and between 65 and 75 years, is about twice as great as the mortality at the same ages among other males, exclusive of miners

while the mortality of miners between 55 and 65 years is three times as great as that of other males between those ages, and is two and a half as great as that among the northern coal miners. The chief diseases of which miners die are of a pulmonary character, and between 55 and 65 years eight times as many miners die from such diseases as of non-mining males. But this last fact must not be taken at its full extent, as undoubtedly many miners, on account of the peculiarities of their calling, die of pulmonary diseases who in other occupations would have been subjects of other complaints. From these few statements it will be seen that it is at no small sacrifice of health and life that the mining operations of Cornwall are carried on.—*Western Morning News*.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN STREET, LONDON.
DR. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., will COMMENCE A COURSE OF FORTY LECTURES ON INORGANIC CHEMISTRY ON MONDAY next, October 8, at Ten o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday, Friday, and Monday, at the same hour. These Lectures will be delivered at the Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-street. Fee for the course, 5s.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

GREAT EAST CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 2000 shares of £10 each: £5 on application, £5 on allotment, when all liability ceases.

National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, London.
Messrs. Williams, Williams, and Co., Truro, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Eaves.
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS—Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., Aldine Chambers, Manchester.

REGISTERED OFFICES—61, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable piece of rich mineral ground, situated in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, immediately adjoining the celebrated Clifford Amalgamated Mines, which have yielded vast quantities of copper, and have already paid upwards of £2,000,000 in dividends.

The Gwennap mining district, for its extent, is well known to be the richest mineral district in the world; it is only necessary to refer to the following:—namely, the United Mines having returned £2,000,000 sterling; Wheal Jewel, £500,000; Bodice, £200,000; Wheal Clifford, celebrated for her hot lode and riches, and other productive mines. Tresavan, which returned £454,422 upon an outlay only of £50 per share, gave each shareholder a profit of £4500; and Penstruthal, £130,000 in dividends, &c.

The lodes of many of these extraordinary mines are parallel to and embedded in the same stratification as the Great East Clifford Amalgamated Mines, so that the successful development of this property is, therefore, a matter of apparent certainty, from its analogy to its rich neighbours, it being merely a matter of sinking to the depth at which the riches in the above mines have always been found to exist.

The stratum is composed of soft light blue killas, and two large elvan courses intersect all the lodes passing through the sett.

The directors refer with confidence to the reports of the mine from the most eminent mining authorities, which are well deserving of a careful perusal.

The important features in the formation of this company are, that there is no promotion money, and the liability of the shareholders does not extend beyond the payment on the allotment of shares, which relieves the shareholders from the anxiety of having repeated calls upon them.

It is estimated that a dividend of at least 20 per cent. will be declared within twelve months; and in order to testify the vendor's confidence, he has agreed to guarantee a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. for two years.

At the first general meeting of the company it is proposed to give the shareholders the option of electing one or more of their number to represent them on the board of directors.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., from whom prospectuses, reports, and all particulars can be obtained.

R. C. CLIFTON and Co. invite subscriptions to this undertaking, believing that it will become the greatest mining enterprise in the kingdom, the adjacent mines having returned upwards of £10,000,000 sterling in dividends.

Early application for shares is necessary, as the directors reserve to themselves the power of closing the list without giving any notice.

THE LEVANT UNITED MINES,

ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, CORNWALL.
In 6000 shares of £5 each, of which 10s. has been paid.

BANKERS.
In London—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
In Penzance and St. Just—Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

OFFICES—139, LEADENHALL STREET, CITY.

The Committee of the Levant United Mining Company having received applications for 5100 shares hereby give notice that NO APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES will be RECEIVED for the LONDON DISTRICTS after the 22nd, and for the COUNTRY after the 24th October.

Dated 27th Sept., 1866. By order, GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

THE GLYNRHONY SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED),

LLANBERIS, CARNARVON.

Nominal capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each, 2000 of which have been issued, and £20,000 thereon fully paid-up.

Present issue of shares 1500, being half the remaining capital.

Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The quarries held by this company are situated on the south side of the Lake of Llanberis, and have been so far developed during the last five years as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The slate produced is very superior in quality, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The very limited capital of £20,000 only has been expended on the works, yet the profits last year were upwards of £2000.

The present yield is about 400 tons a month, of the value of £2 6s. 8d. per ton, and the sales for twelve months to March 31, 1866, amounted to £2688, as compared with £3608 in the year to March 31, 1865.

The Carnarvon and Llanberis Railway (now in the course of formation) runs through the slate-works of the company, and will effect a great saving of expense—about £700 a year on the present make—and will otherwise add to the great advantages which these quarries possess.

Part of the quarries are free from royalty, and the remaining portions are subject to the very low royalty of 2s. a ton, equal to about 1-23d. of the selling price. The time has now arrived when a judicious expenditure of £15,000, in erecting slab machinery and further extending the works, will unquestionably return very ample profits, the increased make of slates being estimated on reliable authority at from 1000 to 1200 tons a month, which, at the very moderate profit of 15s. per ton, will yield a dividend of from 25 to 30 per cent. on a capital of £25,000, with progressive further increase.

The directors have determined upon a present issue of 1500 shares only, and the allotment will take place on the 5th of November, previously to which applications for shares must be made.

Prospectuses, with full details, and forms of application for shares may be had of the acting secretary, at the office of the company, 27, Bucklersbury, London; or at the quarry office of the company, Carnarvon; or from W. W. CRAIG, Esq., Manager and Director at the quarries, who will afford any further information that may be required.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.

OXIDE OF COBALT.

GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX,

AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

NEAR STAKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL, WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,

Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincl.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER

224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES,

INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 12 to 20 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investments in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—
Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1859—2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 1865, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological Maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is traversed. Price 2s. 6d.

A Model or Relief Map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price 5s. 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.

Commission 1 1/4 per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Mr. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1866 are now ready.

Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

EAST CARN BREA.—Just one word in reply to "A Practical Miner," who writes so plausibly on behalf of his protégé, the late manager of this mine. He says a large amount of the late costs were for engine, &c.; why, it is at least four or five years since any engine was erected. If "Practical Miner" can inform the shareholders what has become of the 3000 tons of copper ore stated by the late manager, only a few months before his discharge, to be reserved in the mine, between the 60 and 40 fm. levels, independent of other ores in the mine, he will then be a clever fellow; at present his aim appears to be to lower the mine. The No. 3 lode cannot be said to be small, the 70 having at times been reported as high as 10 tons per fathom. I fancy "Practical Miner" is not a shareholder, and, no doubt, wishes to buy shares. I appeal to any impartial miner whether a mine 70 fathoms deep, and having 3000 tons of reserves, ought not to give regular dividends?—A SHAREHOLDER.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES.—"H. F. C." (Newcastle).—The report referred to contains the whole of the evidence taken—that of the workmen, as well as that of the Inspectors of Coal Mines, and of the masters. There are no comments upon the evidence, but the men seem to have completely failed to establish their case. The volume contains 550 pages, and the price is 5s. 10d., or with postage 7s. We will forward a copy on receipt of the amount.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic cable being now an accomplished fact, perhaps you will be kind enough to give me space in your valuable Journal to refer to communications from me on the subject that appeared in the *Mining Journal* many years since. This is not requested with a view to detract from who have successfully carried through so great and arduous an enterprise, or those American gentlemen who started the project independent of and simultaneously with me, of any portion of the great credit they so richly deserve. Much merit may not attach to a projector who does not carry out his propositions, but such as it may be conceded few will blame him for claiming, and at least deserves a notice, which appears to be omitted in Dr. Field's "History of the Atlantic Telegraph." My plan was noticed in the *Athenaeum* of Jan. 27, 1849, partially communicated in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 24, 1849; and in the beginning of March following intelligence was received from America that a similar project had been submitted to the consideration of Congress—the same idea thus occurring at the same time to persons situated widely apart.—JOHN JOSEPH LAKE.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

The returns from the Board of Trade continue to show, month by month, the extraordinary increase which is going on in the export business of the country, and each month gives figures more marvellous than the preceding, in reference to the declared value of raw and manufactured articles which are shipped to foreign countries and our colonies. The aggregate value of the exports for the month of August, to the end of which the present returns are made up, is 17,450,156l. against 14,158,648l. in August, 1865, which is an increase of 3,291,508l., or equivalent to upwards of 36,000,000s. for the twelve months, but the statistics for the eight months ending August 31, give an actual excess over the same period of last year of 22,865,124l., equal to about 33,000,000s. for the year. The total for this year is 125,265,820s., as compared with 102,400,696s., the result of the eight months of 1865. Surely our trade and commerce must be in a very healthy state to enable these transactions to be effected during a very remarkable period of dearth of money, and almost total prostration of the principal financial establishments. That it is not a mere burst of business is self evident from the fact that each month out-tops the other, and as discounts are now so easy, with returning commercial confidence, there are good grounds for considering that these figures will continue to increase, and that at the end of the year very extraordinary results will be demonstrated.

Mining industry maintains its own due proportion in these shipments: 23,592,131s. was the declared value for the eight months of articles connected with this branch of England's commerce against 21,379,687s. in 1865, which leaves a balance excess of 2,212,444s., after allowing for 842,424s. deficiency, under three heads—597,980s. in machinery, 197,638s. in copper, and 46,886s. in tin unwrought. The increase, on the other hand, was 1,681,557s. in iron, 495,235s. in coals and culm, 362,395s. in tin plates, 199,304s. in steel, 157,302s. in lead, 125,659s. in hardware and cutlery, 29,356s. in zinc, and 4060s. in brass.

The business in the precious metal and bullion gives 8,191,906s. in favour of this country for the eight months. The exports were 16,362,522s., and the imports 21,554,428s. To six countries we exported in excess of imports to the amount in the aggregate of 3,145,654s., but from thirteen we imported 17,337,560s. over exports, the balance being as already stated. Our largest export was to France, amounting to 8,811,649s. against 4,190,208s. imported, a balance against us of 4,621,441s. The heaviest import was from the United States, to the extent of 9,005,187s. against 358,251s. sent out, being 8,646,936s. in our favour.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The exports of coal from the United Kingdom appear to be making very great progress this year. Thus, in August, the exports amounted to 1,077,309 tons, as compared with 917,741 tons in August, 1865, and 905,977 tons in August, 1864. In these totals the exports to France figured for 168,369 tons, 137,167 tons, and 115,595 tons respectively. In the eight months ending August 31 this year, the aggregate quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom was 6,690,349 tons, as compared with 6,095,515 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 5,804,033 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The exports to France in the first eight months of this year were 1,242,493 tons, as compared with 1,065,869 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 940,785 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The exports of coal have increased this year to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, Spain, Italy, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Prussia, Holland, and the United States. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in August was 542,238s., as compared with 431,769s. in August, 1865, and 425,289s. in August, 1864. For the eight months ending August 31 this year, the total value of the coal exported was 3,395,655s., as compared with 2,990,420s. in 1865, and 2,720,666s. in 1864 (corresponding periods).

FRENCH AND BELGIAN COAL PRODUCTION.—In 1850 the get of coal in the Pas de Calais coal field was less than one-fiftieth that of Belgium, whilst in 1865 the production of the former actually exceeded the latter by nearly 50 per cent., the figures showing—Pas de Calais, 100,000 hectolites in 1850, and 14,200,000 hectolites in 1865. Belgium, 5,320,000 hectolites in 1850, and 10,500,000 hectolites in 1865. The average price per ton of the coal of the Northern Basin was—in 1844, 10s. 6d.; in 1850, 10s.; in 1855, 11s. 6d.; in 1860, 12s.; in 1862, 10s. 3d.; in 1863, 10s.; and in 1865, 10s. 6d. The rate of wages paid to the coal miners, which was 1s. 7d. per day in 1844, reached 2s. 2d. in 1865.

THE COAL QUESTION.—THE PARIS CITY DUES.—The question of these dues (*les droits d'octroi*) is again attracting considerable attention so far as they affect coal; and, in an elaborate article in yesterday's *Moniteur Industriel*, Mr. Alexander Durant carefully discusses the whole subject. The Paris city dues are fixed at 7 frs. 20c. (6s.) per ton of 1000 kilos. (The English ton is 1015 kilos.), whilst the customs duty upon the entry of coal into France is but 1 fr. the ton. On the canals the charge upon coal is only a fraction of a centime per ton per kilometre, yet the manufacturer very justly complains even against this, which, in the aggregate, becomes a very heavy charge. The existence of this enormous city tax induced manufacturers requiring large quantities of fuel to establish themselves in the suburbs of the city, in order to escape it, and hence Batignolles, Clichy, Montrouge, &c., have become important districts. These suburbs have since been annexed, and at the time of the annexation it was conceded that for seven years the usines established in them

should pay only the minimum dues then existing in the communes before being annexed. The seven years has now nearly expired, and it is rumoured that after Dec. 31 next the City of Paris intends to levy the 7 frs. 20 c. per ton indiscriminately; which, in the case of some works, will be equivalent to a surcharge of 4000% per annum; but the hope is expressed that this intention will not be carried out. It is remarked that there are two means of changing the transitory state of affairs now existing—by including both the city and the suburbs, or, as suggested by the *Journal des Debats*, abolishing the impost altogether. Mr. Durant favours the latter course, and argues that Paris is a manufacturing city, and that, therefore, the argument that it should be continued, because "to exempt coal would be to favour the development of great industrial establishments in Paris which should be a city of luxury—the metropolis of arts and civilisation," is not tenable. The suppression of the octroi upon coal at Paris would not, he contends, relieve Parisian industry alone, since smaller towns, which have imitated Paris in levying it, would, probably, follow the example set in its abolition.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Although a slight revival has appeared in current prices in Belgium, the general position of metallurgy does not improve. For some time past no important contract has been concluded. In presence of this continued paralysis in affairs, industrialists are not without uneasiness. The blast-furnaces have a considerable stock, which has, nevertheless, been diminished by some sales of casting and refining pig, but at not very remunerative prices. Several transactions in British pig have been concluded in the Liège, Charleroi, and Centre basins at the rate of 21. 6s. 8d. per ton, delivered at the works. This price does not induce hopes of an early improvement. In the position of the blast-furnaces, especially in the presence of the continual advance in coal; it is, consequently, expected that several of them will be extinguished before long. M. Edouard Parmentier, of Houdeng, has undertaken an important contract for pipes required in connection with the water supply of Paris. The rolling-mills producing plates, and the construction of new rolling-mills are in progress. In the Liège basin the rolling-mills are generally tolerably well provided with orders for ordinary iron and plates, but, as in the Charleroi basin, continue high. The foundry of MM. Dagnelies, at Châtelet, has been purchased by the Société des Forges et Ateliers de la Platinerie, at Bouillon. The construction work-shops are for the most part pretty well employed, but the want of labour is a source of inconvenience and depression for this industry as well as for others, and several companies are greatly embarrassed to complete within the periods prescribed by the *cahiers des charges* the deliveries undertaken on account of the State. The foundation is spoken of in the Charleroi basin of a new establishment for the construction of locomotives. Complaints are still made of the want of plant on the State and other lines. The demand for coal continues very active in Belgium, but the production is very restricted; it is hoped, however, that more miners will soon return to the pits. In the Charleroi basin many transactions have been concluded at an advance, but it would be difficult to indicate prices with precision, as they have varied greatly. The deliveries by railway are very active, especially for France. In the Liège basin the improvement in the state of the public health has brought many men already back to their work, but the demand is so considerable that prices are maintained at an advance with great readiness. Producers refuse to engage in contracts of long duration, and only enter upon affairs for short terms, and at very firmly maintained rates. Coke is much sought after, and is very scarce. In the Centre the demand continues active, and stocks are without importance. In the Mons basin wages are abundant, and seem likely to advance still further; labour makes default, while others follow each other with great activity, and the deliveries made are very generous. Fine forging coal has made 13s. 6d. per ton on trucks; washed coke, 12s. 6d.; and unwashed, 11s. per ton. The United Proprietors Collieries Company has just held its annual general meeting. Notwithstanding difficulties experienced during the exercise terminating June 30—a scarcity of workmen, a rise in wages, an extraordinary influx of water at St. Pierre, and repairs rendered indispensable at the Providence pit—the results of the year were satisfactory, since the profits realised enabled a dividend to be distributed at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or 11. 8s. per share; the previous year had produced only 4 per cent. The quantity of coal produced in the Providence pit during the year was 340,000 hectolitres, and in the St. Pierre pit 184,036 hectolitres. The product of the extraction at the Providence pit was 15,383, and the total cost of the extraction having been 11,476, the profit realised was 3907. The product of the extraction at the St. Pierre pit was 9829, and the total cost of the extraction having been 7267, the profit realised was 2562. After making various deductions for redemptions, &c., the total profit realised was 4729. In order not to interrupt the regular working of the company, nor to burden its financial position, the dividend will be distributed as follows:—16s. per share will be paid January 1, 1867, and 12s. per share, at a period to be subsequently determined.

The Havre copper market has remained quiet during the last few days. The only transaction mentioned is a lot of 10 tons of Chilean in bars, to be delivered at the end of the month, at 80l. per ton, Paris conditions. During the last fortnight affairs have been nearly nil on the Paris market; English is quoted by continuation at 87l. Chilean at 81l., and Cornish mineral at 84l. 10s. per ton. The situation of the German market is tolerably satisfactory, and it is remarked that at Hamburg purchasers appear more disposed to accept the new rates. At Berlin and Cologne quotations have been sustained without change. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 63fr., and Swedish at 61fr. The Amsterdam and Rotterdam tin market have displayed little activity. The transactions concluded at Rotterdam comprise 800 blocks of Banca, at 46½ fr., and 500 to 600 blocks in several lots, at 46 fr. to 46½ fr. The annexed table shows the sales of Banca tin at Amsterdam and Rotterdam during the last 30 years:—

Amsterdam.				Rotterdam.			
Year.		Ingots.		Year.		Ingots.	
1837	16,664	2,140	13,505	1837	15,664	2,140	13,505
1838	32,507	2,245	30,262	1838	32,507	2,245	30,262
1839	25,816	2,451	23,365	1839	25,816	2,451	23,365
1840	34,649	3,293	31,356	1840	34,649	3,293	31,356
1841	43,350	526	42,824	1841	43,350	526	42,824
1842	50,217	4,114	46,103	1842	50,217	4,114	46,103
1843	21,675	750	20,925	1843	21,675	750	20,925
1844	47,773	958	46,815	1844	47,773	958	46,815
1845	30,161	3,650	26,511	1845	30,161	3,650	26,511
1846	29,273	—	29,273	1846	29,273	—	29,273
1847	48,477	—	48,477	1847	48,477	—	48,477
1848	166,705	—	166,705	1848	166,705	—	166,705
1849	67,710	—	67,710	1849	67,710	—	67,710
1850	69,206	—	69,206	1850	69,206	—	69,206
1851	85,759	—	85,759	1851	85,759	—	85,759
1852	62,178	—	62,178	1852	62,178	—	62,178
1853	65,728	—	65,728	1853	65,728	—	65,728
1854	85,811	—	85,811	1854	85,811	—	85,811
1855	119,571	—	119,571	1855	119,571	—	119,571
1856	106,281	—	106,281	1856	106,281	—	106,281
1857	68,805	—	68,805	1857	68,805	—	68,805
1858	71,499	—	71,499	1858	71,499	—	71,499
1859	73,973	—	73,973	1859	73,973	—	73,973
1860	77,722	—	77,722	1860	77,722	—	77,722
1861	29,718	—	29,718	1861	29,718	—	29,718
1862	62,129	—	62,129	1862	62,129	—	62,129
1863	44,359	—	44,359	1863	44,359	—	44,359

The total sales in each year and the highest and lowest prices current were as follows:—Sales. Lowest. Highest. Year. Ingots. fl. fl. 1837 45,772 44 54 1838 22,993 46 54 1839 77,191 43 51 1840 26,222 44 51 1841 61,219 44 51 1842 80,251 39 44 1843 101,503 39 44 1844 47,388 40 45 1845 68,803 40 45 1846 69,822 40 45 1847 119,555 40 45 1848 100,623 40 45 1849 219,257 40 45 1850 117,704 41 46 1851 111,181 42 47 1852 156,702 41 46 1853 122,312 41 46 1854 132,864 41 46 1855 134,439 41 46 1856 167,382 41 46 1857 190,525 41 46 1858 190,842 41 46 1859 142,028 41 46 1860 154,381 41 46 1861 149,188 41 46 1862 155,193 41 46 1863 119,022 41 46 1864 146,521 41 46 1865 169,227 41 46 1866 111,746 41 46

Affairs in tin have presented little activity at Hamburg. The Cologne market has displayed little animation, and prices have remained without change. Lead has sustained itself well at Hamburg, in consequence of the extremely limited supplies. On the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets lead gives rise to only transactions of small importance, which have taken place simply with the view of meeting the requirements of local consumption. The Cologne and Stettin markets present scarcely any change. Zinc has been somewhat firmer at Hamburg. The Breslau market has continued quiet; the tone of the market appears, however, to be improving. At Cologne there is no change to note in zinc affairs, more regular, but they have not attained the degree of activity which they might be expected to present when compared with other metals; on the other hand, the season is far advanced, and consumption does not give rise to any great affairs. There has been little business of late in zinc at Paris, and prices are almost nominal; rough Silesian has made 21l. 16s. per ton.

With the exception of a temporary check in the production of certain works, occasioned by the state of the waters, there is no very striking fact to notice in the state of the French iron trade. Transactions, without being very numerous, are, nevertheless, very actively sustained. A contract for charcoal-made pig has been concluded at St. Dizier, at 4l. 8s. 10d. per ton delivered. A transaction in coke-made pig has also been concluded, at 2l. per ton, delivered at Enville; the price of iron has been firm, without change. The groups of the Meuse and the Moselle are tolerably well provided with orders for pig. The Novant works have concluded a contract for 4000 tons of pig, at 3l. per ton, at the works. Another contract has been concluded at the same rate for 500 tons, and other orders are still in course of negotiation. On the whole, prices are well maintained, and the works are well provided with orders. Conduit pipes are in demand at 6l. 8s. to 6l. 12s. per ton;

one order has been concluded at 6l. 8s. to 6l. 10s. per ton for gas conduit pipes of all dimensions. In heavy castings, solid columns are quoted at 4l. 16s. to 5l. 4s., and hollow columns at 4l. 12s. to 7l. per ton. Pig for casting purposes has been less sought after; it is quoted at 4l. 4s. per ton for No. 1, 4l. for No. 2, and 3l. 12s. to 3l. 16s. per ton for No. 3. Iron remains firm, at 8l. to 8l. 16s. per ton at the works; the production is very restricted in consequence of the want of workmen, whom the state of the public health keeps aloof from the works. The discovery is reported to have taken place of beds of coal in the Moselle, but the announcement is made subject to great reservations. Should the reported discovery be confirmed, the industry of the Moselle will find a new and certain source of profit and great facility in production; but at present it is apprehended that industrialists have taken their desires for the reality. The mechanical concern known as J. F. Call and Co. has just held its ordinary annual general meeting at Paris. Special interest was attached to the gathering in consequence of the destruction by fire in the course of the past exercise of the Paris establishment of the company. The loss then sustained amounted to 80,000, but it was reduced by the insurances paid to about 8000l., while the operations on hand were resumed with little loss of time in the Grenelle workshops, which are now in full activity, and in which it is proposed to concentrate nearly all the operations of the company. The business of the company increased in 1865-6 to an extent at least equal to the progress realised in former years. The Denain establishment proved less beneficial to the company than hitherto, but it still yielded a profit. As regards the principal establishment at Paris, the results attained exceeded expectations, the profits accruing from it amounting to nearly 72,000l., while already for the current exercise there are orders on hand to the amount of more than 240,000l.; a great contract is also being pursued with Russia, from which large profits are expected to be realised. Notwithstanding the loss sustained by the fire, the dividend for the past exercise has been fixed at 3l. 12s. per 20l. share, or 18 per cent. on the paid-up capital. For the previous exercise the dividend distributed was only at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. On the 31. 12. 1865, the dividend for 1865-6, 1l. per share became payable on Oct. 1, and the balance of 2l. 12s. per share will be paid on and after April 1, 1867. On 1. 12. 1866, in specie, and 1l. in bond of liquidation bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS—No. III.

BY CHARLES S. RICHARDSON.

I closed the last chapter with showing that reports, *pro et con*, on the labour question are not always reliable. I will now imagine you to say that you have heard all these things before, but never believed them; that you are a hard-working man, and always expect to work, for poor people must work hard go where they will; but you have a large family, and with all your toil can scarcely make ends meet; and as things look now you cannot see that your children, when they grow up, will fare any better than you do. You want to emigrate, so that by an extended sphere of labour, where prices are higher, you may save enough money to get a house of your own over your head, and a small plot of ground to help maintain you and the "old woman" when you get old, and not able to work so hard; that you want to see all your boys and girls around you doing well, which you are assured they would do if they once had a fair start. Now, my friend, you are the very man to come to America; it is such as you the Government of this country want; it is the real settlers, and especially those who have large families, that are most required here; and if emigration among the poor would encourage and assist such men as you; but, unfortunately, many of them look more to numbers than to quality, and this is the reason why there are so many thousands found lingering about the large cities. They start with no definite object in view, many of them caring for none; it is with them "live-to-day, and let the morrow care for itself." This portion of the foreign element are aptly called the "floating population." Many of them are dissolute, idle, and dishonest, and not only do they become a nuisance to the industrious classes, but an absolute burden to the whole community.

Now, to give you encouragement, I will say that in several of the States there is not only hope of your attaining your desires, but at this time many opportunities of realising them in a reasonable period; but you must calculate on certain drawbacks, for not only will you have a good deal of hard work to perform, but will meet with many petty annoyances, and the deprivation of innumerable little comforts which you have been accustomed to from your boyhood. In fact, it is the minor ills foreigners feel in this country the most irksome. I will suppose, for example, that you are a mechanic or farm labourer, have lived in a country town or village, and that although you are a temperate man yet have been accustomed to enjoy the luxury of your "plum and pipe" with your fellow shopmates or labourers at the village inn on the Saturday night; that you have looked forward with joyful anticipations (as I have done often) to the time when you will meet your associates, friends, neighbours, sweethearts, and wives at the holiday merry-makings, the country fair, the club-feasts, the cricket match, the races, the harvest home, and other convivial sports and pastimes country folks have from time immemorial been accustomed periodically to resort to. They are the pleasures, the innocent recreations and necessary aids to the enjoyment of leisure hours, or at such times as you can obtain a cessation from your daily toil; but when they are indulged in to excess (as I have known hundreds of cases to have been at home), they have become the "bane of the workman's wealth," and a prolific source of pauperism. Now, most of these little socialities you must make up your mind to dispense with, for in the new position I am about to introduce you to you will find them not. Nevertheless, if you are what is called "a religious man, perchance you may find occasional recreation at the camp meetings, love feasts, prayer meetings, revivals, testimonial gatherings, dippings, protracted meetings, conferences, &c., some of which are held yearly in all country districts. The Americans are not generally a drinking people, but are very fond of political and religious assemblies, especially in the North. My advice, however, to all new comers is to keep clear of both.

Now, first ascertain, if possible, before leaving home where you are going to. When you land in New York do not stop more than one day, but go off direct to your destination, or the nearest town to it. The city is full of snares and temptations, besides being very expensive. If you have, through an agent, already purchased a ticket, and are bound to assist you in reaching it. If you have not done so, I should advise you not to do so now. Agents are not all honest men, however great a show they may make in their city offices; and unless you have a respectable English reference you are very likely to be deceived, either in the value of the land, its location, or title; and in some instances, still worse than either, the land you are supposed to have bought may turn out to be all "bogus." I will give you an example. A few years ago there appeared in the window of an office in Manchester a beautifully drawn map of a large estate at Virginia, looking on paper like a nobleman's park, with gently sloping lawns, ornamental waters, cascades, and brooks with smooth carriage drives, gracefully curved, running in and out through detached groups and groves of beautiful trees. In other places fine farmhouses, surrounded by fields of waving corn, and luxuriant meadows. The description represented the whole as rich agricultural land, and was for sale, in lots of any size to suit the convenience of purchasers, at the low sum of 1l. per acre. By the payment of 5s. per acre the purchaser was entitled to a deed of the land; the remainder of the purchase money was to be paid by instalments after occupation. Quite a number of persons purchased the land, and some of them, some bringing their families and all they possessed with them. They were, moreover, told that the transport cost from New York to the place would only be so much; but in this they were grossly deceived, to begin with, for by the time they arrived at Charleston, in Kanawha—the point of debarkation—all their little stock of money was expended, and they were in great distress, having to sell many of their goods to raise money to live with. They now found there was no agent here to represent the Manchester vendors, and when they asked the people about the land no one could be found to tell them where it could be found. Some of them even bought the land, and after a long search found the land was claimed by persons living in the district. One of them informed me that the Manchester men did own some land in the country, for he had, after many days of weary travel in the back woods of Boone county and Logan, succeeded in finding it; but fancy his surprise and indignation when, instead of fine sloping grassy lawns, silvery streams meandering through fertile flowery valleys, and gently undulating grounds, with sunny hill sides, as represented on the Manchester map, it was all a dense dark forest, the surface broken by a succession of narrow rocky ravines and precipitous side-back slides, without roads in or out, and far away from any line of thoroughfare. Now, this man's description was a correct one of the country at that day, for I know the district well, having during the past few years made surveys of many thousands of acres of it. It is, however, now settled on in such places where the valleys are wide enough to admit of farming; but 15 years ago it was a complete wilderness, and the part sold to the emigrants was the very worst part, being the back hills and ridges, never worth more than 2s. 2d. per acre, and for agricultural purposes very dear at this price. Of course, the emigrants paid no more money, and the whole concern was a complete swindle.

You will now wish to know what became of the poor men who had been so bitten by those rascally "land sharks." Well, I may say that most of them are now respectable residents in Kanawha. They have accumulated considerable property, and are now what we call "well to do in the world." There were a few, but very few, who became profligate; these are no better off to-day, or scarcely so well, as when they left England. In the south-western States, before the late war, there were greater inducements to intemperance than at present time, the beverage of the country was only 3s. per gallon. Many who were fond of strong drink became habitual drunkards. I know of some shocking cases. Indulgences of this kind always produce idleness, and very often result in disipation and destitution, always in poverty and a bad name, and sometimes in crime. This "strychnine rifle whiskey," as it is sometimes called, is now 1l. 4s. 6d. per gallon, and if it were as many pounds as it is shillings so much the better would it be for many working men, for then wholesome malt liquor would supply the place of this vile poison, and I, for one, do sincerely hope the present Government tax on ardent spirits (oppressive as some say it is) will be maintained, and if any change is made that it may be increased.

36, Pine-street, New York, U.S.

SODIUM AMALGAM IN AUSTRALIA.—Referring to the advantages of the use of sodium amalgam in the treatment of gold, Mr. W. SHIRRES, of the Bank of New South Wales, who is well known as an analytical chemist, writes—"Owing to its very powerful affinity for oxygen, sodium under exposure to air or water is almost immediately converted into soda (oxide of sodium), and as it is in this form alone that by any possibility it can be presented in the saving of fine gold, or in the exercise of whatever utility it possesses, I would prefer to use a solution of it where the metal sodium cannot be had. Indeed, I am strongly inclined to the belief of the superiority of the oxide over the metal itself, and the theoretic advantages of the solution will be easily apparent when it is borne in mind that although metallic sodium (amalgamated) is employed, wherever its surface is exposed to moisture the portion is instantly oxidised and dissolved. I have practically tested the correctness of it, however, by employing a solution of soda in the recovery of quicksilver which has been broken and dissipated by trituration with muddle, with perfect success; and I believe that its employment will answer all the ends which the use of the amalgamated metal will, if not more, since if could be applied generally to the whole materials operated upon, by a constant current of the liquid being applied, whilst the

amalgam can only be comparatively local in its effect; besides, in cost it will be greatly less, and less difficult to manage. This oxide of sodium in solution (caustic soda) is the soda ley of soapmakers, and is simply formed by boiling washing-soda in about ten times its weight of water, and adding quick lime suspended in water, boiling it often, and allowing the lime (chalk) to settle, and keeping it closed from the air when not in use."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, OCT. 3.—The reduction in the rate of discount last week had a momentary effect on the pig-iron market, but was quite impotent to prevent its relapsing tendency, and we have now a weaker market, and less business than for some years. The quantity of iron in stores is no doubt large, being, in Glasgow and at the canal and railway depots 442,433 tons, while at the same time last year there were only 348,876 tons, which is an increase of 93,557 tons. At Ardrossan, however, there are only 66 tons in store, against 16,516, which is a reduction of fully 16,000 tons. If along with this fact is taken this other fact, that while at this time last year there were 135 furnaces in blast, there are only 88 at the present time, it will be seen at a glance that with a corresponding demand this year we should speedily have the stocks of both years equalised. During the week just ended the shipments exceed those of same week last year by 865 tons; and if a demand were to spring up, with our present reduced make, a better market would be the result; but this good thing is not expected to take place till the dawn of 1867 visits us. Contented with a lot which we cannot efficiently alter, we chronicle events as they come, and for this week it is pleasant to record our shipments at 15,590 tons, as in the similar week of 1865 there were only 14,725 tons put on shipboard. Touching as low as 53s. 9d., the market has rather advanced to 10½d., 5s., and 5s. 1½d., and now it stands at 54s. The average price for the month is better than in either July or August, which then receded to 53s., 52s. 6d., and was for September 54s. 8d.; last year the figures were for July 54s. 7d., August 54s. 9d., September 57s. 4d. The market has been rather firmer to-day, but little disposition shown to operate, and only about 500 tons reported, at 54s. cash—closing buyers, 54s. 1½d.; sellers, 54s. 4½d.

Malleable iron is in rather better demand, but there is no improvement in prices. Some ironfounders are short of orders, and others are fairly employed at small prices. Mr. Law, the bankrupt proprietor of the old-established and prosperous ironfounding establishment, called the Phoenix Foundry, was again this week examined in the Bankruptcy Court here. Great regret is expressed for Mr. Law, as he has not failed in his ironfounding business, which was yielding a profit of 10,000l. to 12,000l. a year. He made two offers of 10s. and 9s. in 17, respectively, but has now withdrawn both, so that the concern may come to the hammer, and it is probable that by this process the creditors will not realise more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. in 17. It is freely reported that if this course has to be resorted to the sole blame will lie at the door of the non-acquiescing firm at Middlesbrough, who are in the same trade, and who would rather prefer if the works were shut up; but, of course, we do not say this. In the examination this week nothing new was elicited.

Coals have been advanced in price for all good qualities 1s. a ton, with a continuing good demand. Gas coal in request, without any advance. The shipments show a good trade, 80,830 tons having been shipped this week, while in the same week last year they were only 22,500 tons. Colliers at ironworks continue generally to work short time, with a corresponding reduction in their wages, and thus prefer 4s. a day to 5s., or 5s. 6d. At the sale collieries the wages are higher, while the hours are not longer, which is an anomaly that some are crying out against. We had a conference of delegates from all the coal districts here on Monday, and while they congratulated each other on their short hours and good pay, they resolved before breaking up to join in the great Reform demonstration which is to take place here on Oct. 16, and assist to lift the "wagon of the State out of the quagmire."

The shipbuilding trade on the Clyde during the past month was dull. The strike being now at an end, and work being resumed by the carpenters in the yards on the Clyde, it is expected this month will show a better return of vessels launched during September, as contrasted with same month in 1865 and 1864:—

Month ending September 30, 1866.		Vessels.		Tons.	
1865	11	1865	11	7,900	
1864	10	1864	10	4,675	
1866	17	1866	17	17,738	
1865	136	1865	136	83,150	
1864	193	1864	193	114,675	
1866	165	1866	165	130,830	

It is reported here that the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company are about to amalgamate with the Midland Railway Company, and that the two lines have been inspected by the directors of both companies. The route was expected to be remunerative, and would give facilities for through booking from Glasgow.

SINGULAR FOSSIL.—A stone figure has been turned up in a quarry at Wishaw. On the bank of the freestone quarry which is being worked at Wishaw is to be seen a sculptured-like form, which at first glance is not unlike one of the winged bulls that have been dug out of the sand heaps which imbedded the ruins of ancient Nineveh. The operations of the quarries have recently disinterred it from its rocky tomb in the bottom of the quarry, and, by great care in hewing out the rock around it, they have been enabled to secure it in an almost entire state. The workmen have turned up many similar forms of late, of smaller size; but when this was first met it created quite a sensation among them, for from the position in which it was found lying, the parts first uncovered bore a remarkable resemblance to the human form. Its head and body together measure about 8 ft. long, and its shape is somewhat different from any member of the Saurian tribe hitherto discovered in the same section of rocks. It seems to belong to a higher order of life, and bears a strong resemblance to members of the seal or walrus tribe that tenant the seas, and lounge on the shores of the present day. It appears to be lying on its side, on a line parallel to what must have been the tidal wave. Its fore-fins, or paddles, are folded into its belly. The rock in which it was found overlies the main coal, and is of that description designated by quarriers and builders as liver rocks—an amorphous freestone, having neither beds nor vertical cracks, presenting the appearance of having been formed in convulsive waters, and under different conditions from the ordinary bedded rocks. A few yards from the place where these fossil mummies have been extracted algae, or seaweed, are seen in great abundance.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

OCT. 4.—There is the same briskness in the Iron Trade of North Derbyshire as previously noticed. The works at Staveley in particular being kept actively going, there being a good demand for pipes, bars, &c. In connection with these works, by far the largest of any in Derbyshire or Yorkshire, there is every appearance of a struggle between the company and some of their colliers. The signal success which has attended the efforts of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association in increasing the rate of wages and diminishing the hours of labour, has led that body to extend the area of its operations. For some months past the Derbyshire district has been agitated most perseveringly, meetings having been held near to every colliery, and the benefits of combination pointed out in glowing colours. The result has been, that in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire the number of members up to the present time is upwards of 7000, the income during the past month being 615l. At Staveley, where about 6000 men are employed in connection with the ironworks and collieries, a number of the miners—who have long been receiving very good wages—have joined the Union, much against the wish of the manager. Several of the men have, consequently, had notice to leave the houses occupied by them under the company. This has led to a number of meetings being held during the last eight days, and the men have been promised liberal pecuniary aid in the event of their being turned out. The issue will be looked forward to with great interest by all connected with the coal trade in the kingdom, as so far in other parts of the country the workmen have made themselves masters of the situation. Whether such will be the case with so powerful and wealthy a firm as the Staveley Company remains to be seen. At Clay Cross and other places in the district the demand for coal continues undiminished, and a large quantity is being forwarded to London, the returns for the month of September showing that the Clay Cross Company forwarded by rail to the metropolis no less than 21,450 tons, against 17,400 for the month of August. The Staveley Company, also, in addition to their own immense consumption, exported to London in the same month upwards of 5900 tons. The total quantity entered by railway into London for September was 229,013 tons, and from Jan. 1, 2,118,371 tons, against 1,972,067 tons for the corresponding period of 1865.

There is a considerable improvement in the iron trade of South Yorkshire, and some good orders from America, Canada, and the North of Europe have found their way into the district for bars, rails,

sheets, and hoops. At Milton and Elsecar all is quiet, and business brisk; but as the month which the men agreed to work the patent furnaces at the former place will shortly expire, it is not unlikely that there will be a renewal of the disagreement. Mr. George Dawes, however, is having the old furnaces converted to the new principle, and orders have been received from several of our largest ironworks, so that they are slowly but surely making their way in the trade. There is considerable activity at the works on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent, there being plenty of orders on hand at all the works. Several of the furnaces, however, are not in blast, but under repair. From the same locality a large quantity of ironstone is being exported into Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The enquiry for coal from the South Yorkshire district continues good, and at some of the Silkestone collieries the orders in hand are in excess of the means of supply. A large business is done with the metropolis and the markets in the South, the returns for the last month showing that there entered London by railway 12,620 tons of Silkestone and 12,340 tons from the Barnsley bed. Engine fuel and slack is in moderate request for the works in Lancashire, and a good deal of the small is being manufactured into coke. Business for the North of Europe is being actively pushed forward, and a large tonnage is being forwarded to Hull and Grimsby, masters being desirous of pushing the trade as much as possible, in anticipation of the speedy closing of the Baltic. There is a fair enquiry for coke, but a good number of ovens are out, so that what is made finds a ready market. For the last two or three days one of the collieries near Barnsley has been idle, owing to some necessary repairs being done to the canal at a point where on several occasions during the last three or four months it has burst, causing considerable loss to masters and men. It appears that the coal in the immediate vicinity of the canal has been got too close to it, hence the frequent burstings.

On Tuesday evening a very interesting meeting was held in the Town Hall, Leeds, to celebrate the first year of the establishment of the firm of Henry Briggs, Son, and Co. (Limited), of the Whitworth and Methley Junction Collieries. The company started under a somewhat new principle, it having been arranged that the workmen should be participants in the success of the undertaking. For that purpose it was agreed that the dividend to be paid to the shareholders should be fixed at 10 per cent., and when the profits exceeded that amount the surplus was to be divided between the company and the workmen, the latter being paid a percentage on the earnings of the year. The operations of the company during the year have been highly successful, and whilst the shareholders received a dividend of 12 per cent., the workmen had bonuses presented to them varying in amount from £2 to £10. In the course of the evening, Joseph Pyrah, a working collier, read an address to Mr. Currie Briggs, the managing director of the works, for the kindness shown by him to the workmen, and for the liberality with which they had been treated by the company. In concluding the address, which was a very able and interesting one, Mr. Pyrah requested Mr. C. Briggs to accept of a very handsome silver sprig, as a token of their admiration of his many virtues as a gentleman and an employer. Mr. Briggs, in acknowledging the compliment, stated that he had been taken by surprise, as he had received no intimation whatever of the intended testimonial. Amongst the speakers were Prof. Fawcett, M.P., Thomas Hughes, M.P., &c.

An inquest was held on Monday, at the Crown Inn, Staveley, on the body of Thomas Baldwin, who had died on the previous Thursday from injuries received whilst at work at the New Hollingwood pit. A deputy, named Abraham Walters, said the deceased was a butty man, and had been warned that the mass of clod and coal, which afterwards caused his death, was dangerous. Deceased, however, sounded it with his pick, and pronounced it all right. Soon after which he removed the last sprig which supported the coal. This he carelessly did with his hands, instead of removing it by means of his pick, or by throwing another sprig at it, as is usually done, and before he could get out of the way about 12 cwt. of clod fell on him, and he died the same night. The inquest also extended to the body of William Barrowcliffe, who met with his death under similar circumstances, a much greater amount of coal having fallen on the man, and death was instantaneous. In both cases the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

On Tuesday an accident, which terminated fatally, occurred to W. Turner, of the Birley Vale Colliery. The corves were being pulled up the drift by the engine, when one of them caught one of the supports and pulled it down. A quantity of hind was consequently let loose, and falling upon him, injured him fatally. He was extricated and removed home, where he died in two hours. He has left a wife and three children.

THE SO-CALLED LOWER NEW RED SANDSTONE OF PLUMPTON, YORKSHIRE.—Mr. E. W. Binney, F.G.S., referring to a statement in Sir R. Murchison's paper "On the vast areas in England and Wales in which no Productive Coal Beds can reasonably be looked for," read at the recent British Association meeting at Nottingham, writes—"It is not my intention at present to discuss the point as to whether profitable coal measures ever covered the millstone grits of Yorkshire, but I do remember even to so great an authority as Sir Roderick Murchison, founder of the kingdom of Permian, as well as Silurian, claiming the Plumpton rocks and conglomerates as forming the base of the Permian system, and thus a portion of his first-named realm. These rocks I have shown were most probably upper millstone grit, or 'rough rock.' Since that time I have been confirmed in my opinion by local geologists, so that I have now no doubt upon the matter. The same reasoning which proves that the magnesian limestone, forming the base of the Permian system, reposes directly on unproductive millstone grit from Barnard Castle to Harrogate, shows exactly a like sequence of rocks through Knaresborough, Plumpton, and Bramham Park, the only difference being the coarse millstone at Plumpton is coloured red by peroxide of iron, certainly no sufficient reason, in my judgment, for claiming it as Permian. I should not have troubled you with this letter had not I deemed it right to lose no time in warning people from searching for coal in the millstone grit of Plumpton, which is not a locality where there is any fair probability of finding a profitable seam of coal, but a place where no productive coal beds can reasonably be looked for."

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 4.—There is no improvement to be reported in the state of the Iron Trade in either part of Staffordshire. The orders continue small, and the works are only partially employed, and this in the face of the stoppage of the works in the Cleveland district. If, as from some accounts seems likely, the men there should give way, and the works be re-opened, there would be a still further scarcity of orders in this county, unless trade should take a turn for the better. As yet the reduced rate of money has not done anything for the Staffordshire iron trade. The returns for the last month show a falling off in the exports of iron and steel, compared with the corresponding period of last year, and those for the present month are likely to present a still greater reduction. The Hardware Trades show a degree of improvement in some branches. The demand for railway work is better, but in many departments the manufacturers have great difficulty to keep their men employed.

The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Iron and Coal-masters' Association was held to-day, at Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Wragge, agent for Earl Granville, presiding. No change was made in the price of iron, and the general accounts concurred in representing the trade as quiet, and the works not fully employed. The pig-iron trade was consequently quiet, but there were no large stocks. No change was made in the prices of ironstone for the ensuing quarter.

Mr. Kane, the secretary of the Ironworkers' Association in the North of England, in his reply to Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Ironmasters' Association, raises an important question as to the extent to which Arbitration is available in the settlement of trade disputes. The men there offered to submit the question of wages to arbitration, the masters to appoint three and the men three. Now, the question at once arises what course would these six persons have taken if they had been appointed? What standard or principle would they have appealed to? In a trial an issue is raised, and principles of law, acknowledged on both sides, are to be applied to the actual facts. The jury ascertain the facts and the judge applies the law; or in case of an arbitration, the arbitrator does both. But as to this question, "Shall wages be reduced or not?" there is, it is to be feared, no recognised basis of agreement which both sides would acknowledge. If it were a question of fact, as, for instance, "Is iron selling in the market 10 per cent. lower than when the existing scale of wages was fixed?" arbitrators might decide it; but a question "all at sea," with no recognised definite standard, can only be determined by the votes of the parties; and it is to be feared that there would be three to three, and the chance of agreeing upon an umpire would be as slight as it would be to find one who would undertake the task in an impartial spirit. It would be far more satisfactory to show that arbitration would settle such disputes; but until some basis is acknowledged it appears inapplicable to the question. Mr. Kane does, in an indefinite manner, raise the question whether the price of iron is actually lower, and says, "Why is it that the organs of the ironmasters speak of the improvement of the iron trade and the beneficial effect that is produced by the declaration of peace on the Continent, and the reduction of the rate of discount to 5 per cent.?" Mr. Kane can hardly have read any such statement in any organ. It is true that before these events it was hoped they would give an impetus to the trade; but except partially in South Wales, where wages are lower, no actual improvement has been experienced or

reported, and the fact that, with the Northern ironworks standing, Staffordshire is very short of orders is a convincing proof how depressed the trade is.

At the dinner noticed in the *Mining Journal* last week to celebrate the success of sinking for coal at the Stafford Pits, Prior's Lee, Mr. Jones, the engineer, gave an interesting account of the progress of the work. It commenced in November, 1862; gas and water, in a few months, had to be vigorously dealt with, but by means of more powerful machinery and special appliances, they were able to grapple successfully with these two great foes to the miner. Soon afterwards, however, they encountered pebble rock, so hard that they scarcely got through half a yard a month. Lower down, when they were mastering the water, the engineman struck, and the water gained on them, and three months' delay occurred. At a depth of 200 yards they were full of despondency, but at 205 yards they struck the three-quarter coal, and other seams immediately afterwards. The success of this adventure is of great importance, as it encourages the belief of those who are of opinion that coal may be got over the whole district between North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, and Shropshire, if not as far as the estuary of the Severn.

At the Walsall Police Court, this morning, David Jeavons, manager of the mines of the Bloxwich Colliery Company (Limited), was charged, on the information of Mr. Baker, Government Inspector, with having, on June 30, neglected to duly provide for the ventilation of a pit under his care, and also with neglecting to have it examined before the men commenced work. The men began work without any examination, and in five minutes after they commenced there was an explosion, by which one man was killed. An attempt was made to show that the son of the deceased was acting as doggy, and was, therefore, responsible; but this entirely failed, he being merely employed to look after the horse-drivers, as the doggy, who was ill at the time, said "to wese about the ways a bit." With the concurrence of the prosecution, a nominal fine of 5s. and costs was imposed in the first case, and of 5s. in the second.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 4.—As anticipated in last week's report, the ironmasters, at their Preliminary Meeting, decided upon adhering to the old list prices. In the face of the present rate of wages, and the cost of production, no other result could have been arrived at, if makers are to get any remuneration at all; indeed, if present prices are compared with those obtained three years ago, it will be found there is scarcely any difference, whilst labour and the cost of production have advanced at least 10 per cent. No doubt, now the prices are fixed, and money has become still cheaper, with public securities more negotiable, home consumers will venture into the market with some of the orders that have been so long a time held back. The trade of this district is characterised with a larger amount of confidence than for some time, induced doubtless by the large railway contracts which have been placed here, the tolerable regularity with which the various works are carried on, and the feeling the general tone of the enquiries received tend to inspire. The fine weather, which set in at the commencement of the week, has also had a cheerful influence upon the district, inasmuch as the works were all suffering, either directly or indirectly, from the long-continued heavy rains, the blast-furnaces being interfered with, at no inconsiderable loss to the proprietors. Independently of the retarding of operations at the works, the wet weather seriously affected transactions in miscellaneous descriptions of finished iron, and this branch of the trade has hitherto ruled very quiet, but with fine weather out of door operations will be carried on actively, and hence orders in this department may be expected to come in more freely. Generally speaking, business on home account is rather flat, the amount of transactions actually entered into being limited; still, as stated last week, the indications are, on the whole, encouraging as to the future. The old contracts from the markets of Northern Europe and British North America are on the eve of completion, and but few more cargoes are expected to be shipped this season. The requirements of those quarters are, however, reported to be rather heavy, and makers are looking out for orders for spring delivery. During the present week a few specifications have been received from the United States, and enquiries are, if anything, more numerous. Some parties, however, think that the fall trade will be far short of expectations, whilst others are more hopeful, and the general opinion may be said to incline to the belief that between this time and December a good business will be done. The South American trade is quiet, the demand being of a rather contracted character. It was expected that more of the Eastern railway contracts would have appeared in the market by this time, but doubtless they have been postponed for a time in consequence of the severe financial crisis at Bombay, which has been attended by some heavy failures. The continental advices continue to be reassuring, and negotiations for rails and bars have been lately entered into on Italian and German account. There is no improvement to record either in the demand or quotations for pig-iron. A fair amount of activity characterises the tin-plate trade, and at the quarterly meeting of makers the old prices of last quarter were unanimously adopted. There is no diminution in the demand for steam coal, and proprietors are well off for orders. In addition to the foreign markets, the mail packet coaling stations are taking considerable quantities, and there is an increase in the inland demand. The house coal collieries are more actively employed than they have been for some time past, and a much larger quantity is being shipped coastwise. The patent fuel works are moderately well employed, and the tonnage shipped during the past week has been, if anything, above the average.

The Ponthyllun Tin-Plate Works, the property of Messrs. Conway Brothers, have just had added to them a new rolling-mill, designed by and executed under the superintendence of Mr. T. Dyne Steele, C.E., of Newport. The mill is on the direct-acting principle, driven by a 50-horse power engine, made by Messrs. Couper, of Wigan. The rolls are 25 in. by 24 in. diameter, and the fly-wheel 23 tons and 20 ft. diameter. There are two tubular boilers, 27 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, and the other details have been carried out in a manner that reflects credit on Mr. Steele's ability. The works were completed in a little over three months, and the first week after starting 400 boxes of plates were rolled, and this is expected to be ultimately increased to 500 boxes. The castings were supplied by Mr. Charles Jordan, Newport.

In the matter of Moore and Thomas, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, colliery proprietors, the bankrupts came up at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court on their adjourned last examination. Mr. A. Brittan, who appeared for the assignees, said he did not oppose the bankrupts, but he was instructed to ask for a further adjournment. This was a large matter; the estate involved a good deal of property, and there were certain points upon which the assignees should have information. The balance-sheet showed mortgaged property to the extent of £5,000, and the whole of it, or nearly the whole of it, was in the possession of the mortgagors, who appeared also to have taken plant belonging to the assignees to the amount of £5000. Mr. Edlin (instructed by Mr. J. Luskip), who supported the bankrupts, said they had done everything to entitle them to pass their last examination, and they had shown the utmost willingness to give all the information in their power. They would also attend at any time that Mr. Brittan might require them, and answer any questions. Both bankrupts were gentlemen of the highest respectability, and it was of consequence to them that they should pass. Mr. Thick, who appeared for Mr. Penny, of Pool, a creditor, concurred in Mr. Brittan's application. After some discussion, the sitting was adjourned to Dec. 4.

In re Llewellyn Lewis and William Lewis, Lisitrisant, coal merchants, William Lewis had absconded, but had returned in time to surrender himself to the Court. No accounts had been filed, and the last examination and discharge was adjourned.

The Tillery Collieries, so long worked by the Tillery Colliery Company (Limited), are about to change hands, and operations are likely to be carried on more actively for the future. The men turned out a few days ago, in consequence of a dispute about wages, but it is satisfactory to report that matters have been arranged, and that they are again at work this week.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The quarterly meeting of the tin-plate trade was held at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Wednesday, Mr. Woodruffe in the chair. There was a good attendance, upwards of twenty makers being either present or represented, and among the buyers who attended were Messrs. Nash and Co., Liverpool; Codrington and Co., New York; and Whitmore and Co., Liverpool. The meeting was characterised by a cheerful feeling, and, from the discussion that took place, it appeared that the present position of the trade is, upon the whole, a satisfactory one, makers being well off for orders, and future prospects are decidedly encouraging. From America orders are pouring in freely, and, in fact, the demand from that quarter is so brisk that manufacturers are unable to enter into engagements and deliver within the specified time. The home-enquiry is tolerably good, taking into consideration the severe monetary crisis which the country has just passed through. These circumstances, it was considered, fully justified an advance on last quarter's quotations, but as the shipping season to many markets is about closing for the winter months, it was thought desirable to fix prices the same as before—Charcoal 10s. 3s. per box, free on board at Liverpool, and other qualities in proportion, and a resolution to

that effect was unanimously agreed to. After the meeting the members, a usual, dined together.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent Applications for Patents appears one made by J. DUCKETT, of Burnley, No. 2464, for the rather peculiar subject of scouring-stones.—An application has been made from Massachusetts, by O. T. EARLE (communicated to W. R. Lake), for steam-pumps, treating the residua of the purifying and distilling of mineral oils, No. 2472; and HAMILTON, of Glasgow, for fuel, No. 2473. Also, AYDON and JERRAM, of Westminster, No. 2476, for furnaces.—An application for patent has been made by SELLARS, Birkenhead, for metal-founders' "blacking"—a substance which, lest non-technical individuals, unconscious of the useful arts, should suppose it to be the lustrous agent intended to render the boots of metal foundries brilliant, may, for their edification, be described as a material employed for application to the interior of moulds used by foundries. This remark is made *passim*, lest some "Colliery Engineer" should indulge in indignant ecstasies at the misery of a patent law which oppresses shoe-blacks by imposing fiscal and judicial restrictions on the exercise of their art.—An application for a bronzing-machine, No. 2484, has arrived from America (being a communication from J. K. LOWE, of Cleveland, to G. Haseltine).—Among applications from the United States appears one made in the name of A. V. NEWTON, T. O. Ludwig Schrader.—The following applications may also be cited: No. 2494, BURGUM, of Birmingham, puddling and heating furnaces and other furnaces used in the manufacture of iron and steel.—No. 2495, BAYLEY and CAMPBELL, of the Adelphi, for sheathing iron ships.—No. 2499, T. W. BUNNING, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drifting and riveting machines.—An application, made by F. W. C. DROMOTRA, of Sals-lane, No. 2504 (as a communication from T. Neuscheller, of Dresden, lodged on behalf of Mr. Dromotra by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street), is for a subject matter likely to concern persons interested not only in "metals, minerals," but in a particular product of those matters, and of the arts connected with them, of interest to almost all mortals, viz.—"hard cash"—which long ago the Eton Latin Grammar connected with mining, metals, and minerals, by telling us how "Irritantia malorum, effodiuntur opes." The application to which reference is made is for the means of securing pocket-books and other portable articles on the person. Nobody, except the garrotting crew and, perhaps, philosophers whose ideas of the rights of property are circumscribed by their objection to the protection of inventive property, can object to a patent for an ingenious means of securing tangible property on the person.—An application relating to such a subject, description of property—human life—has also been lodged by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, for Mr. W. RYAN and Mr. W. EGAR, of Dublin, for a fire-escape, No. 2507.—The following applications may also be mentioned: No. 2512, GUEUNIER LAURICAC, of Le Creusot, France, for casting iron.—No. 2522, WHITWORTH, of Manchester, for casting iron and steel.—No. 2527, CLARK (communication from Bon), for furnaces for treating metals and other matters.

Oppositions intended to the following five Notices to Proceed must be lodged on or before the 22nd inst.:—No. 1462, GINSON and ELLIS, making metal rods, bars, and tubes, and a new motive power for winding them.—No. 1469, GORANSSON, blast-furnaces and making iron.—No. 1477, HILL, rolls for rolling metals.—No. 2179, BERENGER, lime and cement kilns.—No. 2469, LAKE (communication from Earle), steam-pumps.

The following Patents have been sealed:—No. 1139, SPIQUEL and FLORANGE, Paris, stamping on metals; No. 1140, same patentees, incrusting metals, or rendering them concavo-convex; and No. 1868, PLANT, making taper or conical and other forms of wrought iron and steel tubes, and forming flanges thereon.—LYCETT, of Sandbach, Chester, has specified a patent for manufacturing salt, in which he takes the waste heat of the escaping mixed gases of furnaces in producing iron, and utilises them for heating and evaporating saline solutions, to obtain the salt or chloride of sodium contained therein; such waste gases the patentee conducts under evaporating pans or other heating appliances, the furnaces are so contrived that air may be admitted, to promote combustion.—BANFILL, No. 158, has specified an improved coal-scuttle, in which the handle is applied to the axis of the hinge or joint on which the lid or cover turns, by extending the square or other heads of the axes of the lid slightly beyond the edge of the scuttle, the arm of the handle being brought down thereon, and fastened thereon, so that by pressing the handle backward and the lid will rise upon its hinge or bearing, the handle being brought to its uppermost position, thus causing the lid to close on the mouth of the scuttle. Thus, the opening of the lid or cover is controlled by the action of the handle, by the connection of the arms of such handle with the shaft of the cover, the arms being placed in separate bearings in the body of the scuttle, levers therefrom being brought in connection with the lid.

The specification of SAUVAN'S improved cork-cutting machinery, patented in the name of Mr. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, relates to an arrangement of apparatus in which a stationary cutter is employed, while the cork upon which the axis is held to on movable metal face-plates or discs, furnished with points for holding the cork, and somewhat resembling the chucks of a lathe. These face-plates, with the cork which they carry, receive simultaneously a rectilinear alternating motion and a rotary motion. The former is communicated to them (by hand or otherwise) by placing them on a carriage, caused to slide or travel in guide-ways in the framework. The rotary motion is obtained by causing a spiral on a spindle, moved to and fro by the carriage, to travel along a helical or spiral slot cut in a metal tube, in which the spindle works, and to which spindle a rotary motion is thus imparted, and thence transmitted by gearing to the face-plates. There are sharpeners or whetstones mounted on the carriage, which sharpen the cutter as they travel. A fixed handle is combined with a movable handle, the former serving to actuate the sliding carriage, and the latter to push one face-plate towards the other, and thus jam the cork on the same.

A QUARTER OF A MILE OF PETROLEUM.

A visit to the Petroleum Works at Zante is one of a very important and interesting character. No better description of the springs can be given than that written by Herodotus, although more than 2000 years ago. Even at the present time the Petroleum rises under precisely similar circumstances, and is carried by a small stream into the sea, which must have continued to flow for thousands of years. That this substance is valuable, and that the fountain must be enormous which has supplied the vast quantity that has been carried into the sea for such a lengthened period, cannot be doubted.

A few Englishmen, with that enterprise which is so strongly characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, taking their consideration of the enormous quantity of money annually paid our transatlantic cousins for this valuable commodity, and looking also to the fact that these springs are within less than a mile of a good harbour, where vessels of the largest class may load in safety, while the freight is only one-half of what is paid from a shipping port in America to London, independently of the enormous cost of inland transportation from the wells in America to a shipping port, undertook the formation of a company in London, called the "ZANTE PETROLEUM COMPANY (Limited)," which last year purchased the freehold of this valuable property, sent out boring materials, and experienced well-sinkers. It should be premised that there are two natural springs, separated by a gap of a quarter of a mile. Sinkings were commenced about 10 feet from each of these natural springs. After descending to the depth of a little more than 200 feet, the same vein of petroleum was cut in both wells. It rose and overflowed in one well, whilst it fell correspondingly in the other, thus clearly indicating that there is a mass of petroleum a quarter of a mile in length, but what the breadth or depth may be, it is quite impossible to conjecture. At times the petroleum flows over the top of one or the other, so that several thousand gallons have been collected from this natural overflow.

In the meantime the directors have taken active and energetic steps for the construction of proper machinery, pumps, and steam-engines for collecting the oil. All the machinery, together with a corps of practical mechanics, left in the steamer *Hellenis* this week for the scene of operations, and in the course of a few weeks it is expected that complete success will have crowned this promising enterprise, and that we may, to a considerable extent, look to this company for our future supply of petroleum. Perhaps there is no subject of mining enterprise which has yielded such large profits as petroleum. In America, a fair well yields 300 barrels a day, which is worth £2 a barrel in London, while the only cost of obtaining 300 barrels is 1 ton of coal and the labour of a few men. It is confidently anticipated a large dividend will shortly be paid to the shareholders.

OPEN MINE SHAFTS.—The inquest on the body of Timothy Collins, whose death was caused by falling down an old mine shaft in East Polberro, has terminated in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Capt. Arthur Gripe, who stands committed for trial, but was admitted to bail. Capt. Gripe on no consideration it was the duty of the adventurers to be at the expense of securing the shaft, as they had never used it. The shaft is close by the highway leading from Trewellas Porth to Trewellas Downs. It is also alongside of a road leading from Trewellas Downs to some cottages, in which the parents of the deceased lived. The mouth of the shaft is on a level with the surrounding ground, and is quite unprotected. The coroner ruled that, although the managing agent of the mine does not take the grant or hold the leases, he had it in his power, and it was his duty to secure those shafts; and if he knew a dangerous shaft existed within the limits of his mine set, and a life was lost through the neglect to fence it, he was guilty of manslaughter.

COLLIERY PROSECUTIONS.—At the Rochdale Petty Sessions a case of some importance to colliery managers was heard. Mr. Whitehead, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector of Mines for the Manchester district, charged Mr. Charles White, underlooker of the Crow Nest Colliery, near Milnrow, with neglecting to provide the required fencing to a "mouth," or opening, into the pit shaft, at some distance from the bottom. It appeared that Samuel Midgley went down to the mouth for the purpose of attending to the ventilating furnace, and whilst there he in some way fell to the bottom of the shaft, and was killed. The underlooker, it was stated, bore a good character with his employers for careful management, but the place, having subsequently inspected, having been found to be unfenced, and an accident had happened, it could not be overlooked. It also appeared that the place had been fenced up to about three months ago, when the fencing was taken away by the underlooker for some cause. The magistrates imposed the highest penalty allowed by the Act.—At the Bolton County Sessions further legal proceedings were taken by Mr. Dickinson under the Coal Mines Regulation and Inspection Act. In this instance, Mr. John Gerrard, owner of the Albert Colliery, Westhoughton, pleaded guilty to having omitted to send the required notices of an explosion of fire-damp, attended with personal injury, which had occurred in his colliery. The explosion happened on the 4th inst., and the notices ought to have been sent within the twenty-four hours next ensuing, but it was not until the 10th inst. that the Inspector of Mines was first apprised of it, and then not

from the owner, but by an anonymous letter. The required notices, it appeared, are important, inasmuch as it is chiefly by them, together with intimations of danger sent by the miners, that the Inspector's movements are regulated in order to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with, and to have the requisite precautions taken for the future. The penalty is any sum not exceeding 20l., but in this instance no blame was attributed beyond the omission to send the notices in the explosion, and the fine was mitigated to 3l. and costs. At the Walsall Police Court, David Jeavons, manager of the Bloxwich Colliery Company's pits, was charged with neglecting the ventilation of the pits, and for not having had them examined before the men descended. The fines inflicted were 5s. and costs, and 2l. and costs respectively.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT NORWICH.—The inquest on the bodies of the seven men killed by the late explosion at Messrs. Stark and Co.'s works has terminated in a verdict that the deceased met with their deaths through the explosion of a steam-boiler, such explosion being occasioned by the improper construction of it. The boiler was of the Cornish type, and manufactured by Mr. Cafferata, of Newark. Mr. Stark's instructions being that it was to be of the best material, and capable of working at a pressure of 100 lbs. with perfect safety. The boiler, according to the statement of Mr. L. E. Fletcher, of the Assay Office, for the Prevention of Boiler Explosions, burst in the external shell, at a longitudinal seam of rivets situated upon the left side of the shell, and at a longitudinal seam of plates from the firing end. The cause of this was not deficiency of water. The furnace crown was uninjured, while the plates must have been bulged or put out of shape had they been overheated from the shortness of water. The explosion must have been due either to excessive pressure of steam in the making of the boiler, either from bad workmanship or bad material. He declared that the iron was brittle, and of indifferent quality.

OUR COAL SUPPLIES—NEW ERA OF ILLUMINATION.

Our Coal Supplies and our Prosperity; the Public Health; a New Era in Illumination; and Adams's Recent Astronomical Discovery. Would it be possible to select four titles more attractive to the general reader as headings for magazine treatises? These are the subjects treated of in the original articles in the October number of the "Quarterly Journal of Science," which is undoubtedly one of the most interesting numbers yet issued. The first article, which is accompanied by a coal map of the world, after alluding to the compactness of Mr. Hull's book, the sensational nature of Sir W. Armstrong's British Association address, the rise and fall of the Mill-Gladstone proposition for reducing the national debt at the expense of our commercial position, and to the almost certainty of the report of the Royal Commission containing plenty of suggestions and ample data for showing that they are unable to arrive at a positive conclusion, declares Mr. Jeavons's book to present evidence of honest care and perseverance, and to contain a great number of valuable facts, intermingled with conscientious but erroneous opinions. The enquiry is then arranged under six heads—What are the present sources of our Coal Supply in Britain? Are those sources likely to extend, and may we, in the course of time, have greater facilities for obtaining coal in Britain than we at present possess? Are there any means by which such additional supplies should now be sought or encouraged? How is our present supply consumed? What general changes are likely to occur in the application of our coal resources? And conclusions as to the probable future of Great Britain, as it is likely to be affected by changes in our manufacturing industry consequent upon a modification of our coal supply. The conclusions arrived at are:—

- 1.—That it is at present utterly impossible for anyone to define the boundary, either vertical or horizontal, of our coal strata; and therefore, no estimates that can at present be offered are fit data for calculation, but that it is highly probable our resources are far in excess of the views of our most sanguine geologists.
- 2.—That, looking at the coal resources of other countries, our exports are not likely to prove a permanent drain upon our resources, and our ocean steamers will, probably, ere long obtain cheaper supplies for their homeward voyages than they at present draw from English collieries.
- 3.—That any considerable increase in the cost of coal is likely to interfere materially in our iron trade, more especially the raw material, and it is not unlikely that we may not only have to submit to the loss of our export trade, but may even find it more economical to import various forms of iron, crude and manufactured, from foreign countries.
- 4.—That there is no element of certainty in the continued increase in our consumption of coal for heating and lighting purposes, especially the latter; and that it is probable that the use of gas (which now takes about one-eighth of our whole supply) will, in time, be superseded by better lighting agents, just as it has to a large extent superseded candles.
- 5.—That the most valuable staple manufactures of Great Britain absorb a comparatively insignificant portion of our whole coal resources, and it is to be hoped that any enhancement in the price of coal will be more than compensated by increasing material prosperity, enabling the manufacturer without inconvenience to pay such an extra cost of fuel. At any rate, it is clear that a very great absolute increase may, and probably will, take place in our general home production and foreign trade barter in valuable manufactures, with hardly a perceptible effect upon our coal resources.

Passing the article on The Public Health, we come to that by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., upon A New Era in Illumination, which, upon mature consideration, will most certainly be found to be worthy of the same qualified approbation as the "Journal of Science" accords to the work of Mr. Jeavons—"It contains a great number of valuable facts, intermingled with conscientious but erroneous opinions." The description given of the machine leads to the conclusion that it is a highly ingenious philosophical toy of no practical utility. Were the claims put forward by those interested in introducing the machine just, it would prove that many acknowledged and incontrovertible facts, were fallacies; it would be necessary before even hoping for the substantiation of those claims to admit the truth of two palpable fallacies—that where power is gained time need not be lost, and that perpetual motion is readily attainable. As Mr. Crookes would not be likely to admit either of these propositions, he has, of course, no justification for eulogising the new machine. It is observed that, like most practical applications of science, the important results which Mr. Wilde has obtained depend more upon an ingenious combination of several known facts, united with considerable engineering skill, than upon any really new and striking discovery in the science, and that the principle of the machine can be expressed in a few words:—

It consists in the application of the current from an electro-magnetic machine, armed with permanent magnets, for the purpose of exciting a powerful electro-magnet; this electro-magnet being now used as the basis of a still larger electro-magnetic machine, for the purpose of having induction currents generated by its agency;—in our iron trade, more especially the raw material, and it is not unlikely that we may not only have to submit to the loss of our export trade, but may even find it more economical to import various forms of iron, crude and manufactured, from foreign countries.

Now, there is here a mass of facts, no doubt, but they would certainly seem to be injudiciously applied; for taking a simple rational view of the question as stated, it will be obvious that if we have such an enormously increased power at No. 3 magnet—if the induced current "multiply the power many times"—there is no reason why a portion of the power of this No. 3 magnet should not be used to make No. 1 magnet rotate, leaving that portion of power representing the difference between the power required to drive No. 1 magnet and the power existing at the end of No. 3 for application to other purposes. Here the absurdity is apparent, for we should have perpetual motion and a large balance of power as profit, since it is certain that if the increased power be there it can be as readily applied to produce motion as to produce light, and this reduces us to the alternative of acknowledging that the great mathematical truths taught in our schools and colleges are really truths as they profess to be, or of admitting that we are justified upon the mere assertion of Mr. Wilde or of Mr. Crookes in condemning all mathematical knowledge as useless. With respect to electricity, it may be said that we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted with it, or with its powers, but the existence of different kinds of currents is well known, and it is equally well known that according to the distance a current of electricity has to traverse, so will the time required for its transit increase—to suppose the practical success of this increase-of-power system, both these facts must be ignored, and hence it is that the rational conclusion would appear to be that although the light may be obtained as suggested, it can only be at a cost which would render it undesirable to employ it, even were it proved that the system possessed some of the advantages claimed.

In addition to the papers already referred to, the number contains

* London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington-street.

the article on Adams's Recent Astronomical Discovery, by Mr. Richard A. Proctor, B.A.; an admirable report of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the usual Chronicles of Science.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST CARADON MINE during the week has further considerably improved, and some important discoveries are likely soon to take place which may cause shares, now at 13l. to 14l., at no distant date to see a high figure, perhaps as high as ever they were (viz.), 90l. to 100l. each. This mine has already given 100,000l. in dividends, and may do so again, as there are numerous rich lodes going into the south ground, where nothing as yet has scarcely been done.

EAST ST. JUST MINES.—As a small holder, I hope everyone in this company will take up all the new shares he can. There has not been for many years such a chance of success as the offer of the managing director will give us, and it ought to be well supported, as I understand he will cancel his offer if all the shares are not taken up in the course of a fortnight. I am sure we ought to be greatly obliged to him for so liberal and spirited an offer, and, although I am only, it is true, a small shareholder, yet I am quite willing to tremble my shares rather than let it fall through. I understand that a good many holding a few shares have not subscribed, thinking their interest is too trifling; but unless everybody takes some shares, I believe we shall lose the property. The shares must become very valuable in a few months, and the property become a great concern, as there is nothing to prevent the returns gradually increasing to 30 or 40 tons of the month, I presume. I hope my brother-shareholders will do all in their power to support a step which will greatly increase the value of our property.—C. S.

PRINCE OF WALES.—This mine was inspected on Thursday by several agents, and among them were two of considerable local celebrity. Their reports were given for private purposes, and, therefore, not intended for publication. One, however, states that "No lode has been taken down in either of the bargains; the lode in the 45 fm. level east, I have not the slightest doubt but the next taking down will be a much better one than ever has been taken down before. As far as the lode can be seen, where driven on by the side it is very fine. I am of a strong opinion the lode in the 45 west will show a very great improvement when taken down; also a good lode in the rise. These points will be opened up next week. I can only repeat my former opinion—the mine is safe to be a great prize, and every foot which they open on the lode in the 45 fathom level is strengthening the prospects of the mine. The ore now in course of dressing will be found to exceed the agent's valuation. I can assure you I have never seen the prospects equal to what they are at the present time." The other is to the effect that "In the 45 east there is about 9 feet of lode standing, and from its general appearance towards the breast of the end, I think you may safely calculate on a great improvement when taken down. They have commenced putting up a rise in the back of this level, a little behind the present end, where the lode is worth 40l. per fathom."

DARREN.—The description, with working plans, of this mine, which were to have been published in this week's Journal, are unavoidably delayed; they will appear next week.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADES OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The quarterly meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Masters' Association was held on Thursday, at Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. Wragge presiding. It was decided to make no alteration in the price of finished iron. The trade was reported quiet, and the demand was not yet sufficient to keep the mills in the district fully employed. Pig-iron makers were stated to be pretty well sold, but the depression in the finished iron department had an unfavourable effect on the consumption of pigs. At the same time, however, there were no large stocks in the district, and the make was being taken by consumers with considerable regularity at the old quotations. It was decided by the sellers of ironstone to make no change in the prices as fixed at the beginning of the year, and it was stated that there was a moderate demand for the ensuing quarter's consumption. The coal trade is still rather dull for the time of the year, and the demand not equal to the quantity which the district is able to raise.

PRICE OF LAND IN WALES.—On Saturday last, at the Sportsman Hotel, Carnarvon, a number of freehold farms, in the neighbourhood of Pwllheli, were put up for auction by Mr. Wm. Dew, of Bangor. The sale took place in the coffee-room, which was crowded with the tenants of the various farms and the gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood, who entered into the competition with a keenness which showed that the land was not to be had for nothing. The total amount of the sales was 25,300l., giving an average price per acre which has rarely been heard of in Wales by farmers and buyers. Mr. Owen Evans, Tyn-y-coed, Mr. G. A. Huddard, and Major Nanney, who at the conclusion of the sale called for three cheers for the auctioneer, which was most vociferously responded to.—North Wales Chronicle.

Mr. John Shotton, who was apprenticed to and has been in the service of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co. upwards of 30 years, has been presented by his friends and fellow-workmen with a magnificent gift of a silver tea and coffee service, tea spoons, &c., valued at 100 guineas, on his leaving for a more lucrative situation with the Great Northern Railway Company, to take the management of their works at Doncaster.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for Sept. is 24. They have consumed 1597 tons of coal, and lifted 114 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 48,200,000 lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Argo Mines—Micheil's 72 in.	Millions	53.7
Cool's Kitchen 50 in.		50.0
Crane—70 in.		50.7
Great Work—Leed's 60 in.		61.1
North Roskear—Doctor's 70 in.		59.2
North Wheal Crofty—Trevenon's 80 in.		56.0
West Caradon—Elliot's 50 in.		56.9
West Chiverton—Hawke's 80 in.		59.6
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.		62.4
Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.		64.1

HEAD MINING CAPTAIN, WANTED, FOR A CUPREOUS SULPHUR ORE MINE IN SPAIN, from which a railway to the port is about to be constructed, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL and COMPETENT CAPTAIN, who will have the entire charge of the underground workings. A liberal salary will be given. A knowledge of Spanish indispensable.—Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications, to "D. M.," Messrs. C. Smith and Sons, Hart-street, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

UNDERGROUND AGENT WANTED, for a Lead Mine in South Wales, raising from 50 to 80 tons ore per month. A liberal salary will be paid. Must be a thorough practical miner, and a man of experience. He must be also able to dial and plan same. None need apply except those whose character and abilities will bear the strictest investigation.—Address, stating full particulars and references, "Underground Agent," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINING ENGINEER, WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MINING ENGINEER, TO PROCEED shortly to MEXICO, to examine and report on an important silver mining property in that country. He must have had considerable experience in silver mining abroad, and one who has already been in Mexico would be preferred. Engagement would be for not exceeding six months.—Address, with full particulars, to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austin-friars, London.

MANAGER, OR SECRETARY, A GENTLEMAN, of 20 years' experience in the Railway, Mining, and Monetary Markets, SEKS AN APPOINTMENT. High testimonials.—Address, "Scrip," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLEY, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

WANTED, by a gentleman in the Midland Counties, an APPOINTMENT for the SALE of IRON, COAL, and IRONSTONE, either on commission or purchase. Terms, cash if necessary. Quality must be first-class.—Apply to Mr. JAS. SAUNDERS, Metal Broker and Commission Agent, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

A CONFIDENTIAL AGENT, having been recently sent to inspect several mining properties near AUSTIN, NEVADA, where he now is and will remain for a limited period, his principals are WILLING TO EXECUTE through him any INVESTIGATIONS or other COMMISSIONS on behalf of parties in this country.—Communications to be addressed promptly to "B. Y.," care of Davies and Co., advertising agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

COPPER MINE, TO CAPITALISTS, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, and on most reasonable terms, a very VALUABLE COPPER MINE, situated in the North of England. For information and full particulars, apply to Mr. ELIAS J. BROW, Mining Engineer, Swansea.

CHINA-CLAY, FOR SALE, CHINA-CLAY WORKS in full work. Principals only treated with.—Apply to Messrs. KINSMAN and HOCKADAY, Auctioneers, St. Austell.—Oct. 4, 1866.

FOR SALE, THE WHOLE or a SHARE in an admirably situated GOING COLLIERY in the centre of FRANCE, connected by a siding with the Orleans Railway, and containing seams considerably more than 100 yards thick, with large quantities of ironstone in the neighbourhood.—For particulars, address, "A. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

SUBMARINE WIRES AND CABLES, ON SALE, about FIFTY MILES, sizes assorted, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, at one-half the first cost, in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. GARNOCK, BIBBY, and Co., Hemp and Wire-rope Manufacturers, Liverpool.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 and 8 feet stroke, with TWO BOILERS, 10 tons each, in excellent condition. Also a 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, 7 feet stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, equal to new.—Apply to Messrs. KINSMAN and HOCKADAY, Auctioneers, St. Austell, Cornwall.—Oct. 4, 1866.

Memorial to the late Nicholas Wood, Esq.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE NICHOLAS WOOD, Esq.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the COAL TRADE and others will be HELD in the Neville Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on SATURDAY, October 13, 1866, at Twelve o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the best mode of applying the Fund; and also to decide as to the nature of the Memorial to be erected.
JOHN TODD, Hon. Sec.,
Hetton-le-Hole, Fence Houses.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings from Nine to Ten, by Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S. Those on MINERALOGY begin on Friday, the 5th October, and terminate at Christmas; fee, £2 2s. Those on GEOLOGY commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY is delivered on Wednesday evenings, from Eight till Nine. These begin on the 10th of October, and terminate at Easter; fee, £1 11s. 6d. Mr. TENNANT accompanies his students to the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS ARE UNDERTAKEN BY
A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER
(Author of "Petroleum and Its Products," &c.),
MOLD, NORTH WALES.
Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended.
Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

THE CWT-Y-BUGAIL SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF CALL.—FIFTH CALL OF £5 PER SHARE, MAKING £35 PER SHARE PAID.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Cwt-y-Bugail Slate Company (Limited) have this day made a CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE on the shares in their Company, payable on the 24th inst., at Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., London; or Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester, Bangor, and Carnarvon. Shareholders are, therefore, requested, on or before those days, to pay the amounts on the shares of which they are the registered proprietors.
JOSEPH HAYWOOD, Managing Director.
Bangor, October 1, 1866.

LLANFAIR AND PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRIES.—FOR SALE, SIXTY LLANFAIR SHARES (£3 paid), at £2; SIXTY PRINCE OF WALES SHARES (£4 paid), at £3. These quarries, which will shortly enter the dividend list, are under the management of Mr. T. HARVEY, whose letters are to be seen in the MINING JOURNAL, passim.
Address, "N. K. H.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE—FOR SALE, from FORTY to FIFTY SHARES, at £1 7s. 6d. each.
NEW CLIFFORD—FIVE SHARES, at £2 5s. each.
ST. BRIDE'S SLATE—FIFTEEN SHARES, at 17s. 6d. each.
Apply to "Executor," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin-friars, London.

WABASH AND ERIC CANAL, STATE OF INDIANA.—U.S.—HOLDERS of the UNPAID BONDS of this canal, issued by the State of Indiana, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE THEIR ADDRESSES, and the NUMBERS, AMOUNTS, and FULL DESCRIPTION of the SECURITIES held by them, to "K. L. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., preparatory to making some united effort to secure the payment thereof.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS is NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for MINING and OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.
Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Bryn-pastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN TO INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. Ridge, Llandloes, Montgomeryshire.

CAPT. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, having had twenty years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS his SERVICES to INSPECT and FAITHFULLY REPORT on all mines that he may be favoured with for inspection. Orders promptly attended to at a moderate charge.—Oct. 3, 1866.

CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., now OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. ROBERTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

CAPT. RICH. BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.

(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)
WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.
The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT THE MR. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbroke Hall, June 21, 1866.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINING SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.
The time is fast approaching when Cornish mining will again resume its position, and we now beg to call the immediate attention of capitalists to buy, as there are many mines just now in the county, if the shares are bought at once, which will soon realise cent. per cent. for their outlay; and being situated in the immediate neighbourhood, we shall be glad to give every information to parties who will favour us with an enquiry.
MINES SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for immediate purchase:—
Cook's Kitchen. South Crofty. Wheal Trannack.
East Lovell. North Crofty.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazell Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

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MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.

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The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the above address.
Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

Plates, 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d., by post 11s.
THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC
AND SURVEYING.
By WILLIAM RICKARD.
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.
London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

HUNT'S PATENT ORE SEPARATOR AND GOLD WASHING MACHINE.—Information respecting the above machines can be obtained on application to Mr. WILLIAM WARD, 95, Bishopgate-street Within, or Mr. JOHN HUNT, at his works, Porthleven, Helston, Cornwall.
N.B.—Any person making or using the above machines, without previously obtaining a license, will be proceeded against according to law.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER,
FOR ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.
VALVES—for Marine and Land Engines' Steam Packing, sheet or roll.
DELIVERY AND SUCTION HOSE—for Brewers, Distillers, Fire-engines, Gardens, &c.
MACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of Machinery.
GAS TUBING—with or without wire.
GAUGE GLASS RINGS; WASHERS.
Price Lists free on application.
SOUTHWARK INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED),
67, GRANGE ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE THE average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MAXILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF STRENGTH.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,
CITY OFFICE, 19, LONDON STREET, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1770.

Manufacturers of every description of
IMPROVED PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.
UNIVERSITY WORKS, MILLWALL, POOL, LONDON.
UNIVERSITY WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

PATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INVENTORS desirous to SECURE INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS BY PATENT or REGISTRATION, may obtain ADVICE AND INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copyright Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street. Technical translations effected. Drawings and lithographs prepared.

RED LION HOTEL, TRURO.—OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, COMMERCIAL, AND POSTING HOUSE. In returning thanks to the nobility, gentry, commercial gentlemen, and the public generally for their patronage for many years past, Mrs. DOBB begs to inform them that no effort on her part will be wanting to afford every comfort, and thus obtain a continuation of their support.

Superior accommodation to families, tourists, and mining gentlemen travelling on business or pleasure, at moderate charges. Ladies' and gentlemen's coffee and private sitting-rooms. Table d'hôte daily. First-class cooks. Dog-carts, waggons, and carriages of all descriptions. Hearse and mourning-coaches. Excursion and railway omnibuses.
Orders for weddings, funerals, or posting, promptly attended to. Stock and show-rooms for commercial purposes. An omnibus to meet every train.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO.,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. W. H. JAMES, C.E., THE RAILWAY PIONEER.—The earnest appeal of this gentleman not having been responded to, except to the extent of a refusal to stamp from the agents of Botolph Claydon Mine, Mr. James desires to explain that his present unfortunate position does not arise from extravagance on his own part or that of his family, but solely from the failure of parties upon whom he has depended for his entire income. Mr. James has been an invalid for more than twenty years, and will be glad if some of the speculative readers of the *Mining Journal* (in which so much has been written concerning him) that his claims and the character of his inventions must be thoroughly well known will call upon him by appointment at his residence, and inspect his numerous drawings and models; he has no doubt that they will not have reason to regret the interview.

Amongst the inventions to be disposed of, wholly or in part, are—
1.—A SHARE, by way of royalty, in a NEW HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-GENERATOR, every part of which is equal in strength to that of an Armstrong gun.
2.—A NEW COMPRESSED AIR AND STEAM ENGINE, possessing extraordinary advantages over the present high-pressure steam-engine. A highly-finished engine upon this principle, of from 20 to 30 horse power to be seen in operation. A cheap substitute for harbours of refuge.
3.—A NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSPORT FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS, possessing several important advantages over the present railway system, especially for the rapid conveyance of passengers from one locality to another.

All the before-mentioned inventions are secured by Letters Patent.
Inventions consisting of improvements upon former Letters Patent—
1.—A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE PRECISE LOCALITY OF ANY FIRE IN OR AROUND THE METROPOLIS, and of communicating intelligence thereof in the course of a few minutes at the several fire-stations, generally a considerable time before it passes through the roof and becomes externally visible.
2.—A CHEAP MODE OF TRANSMITTING LETTERS AND DESPATCHES 300 miles an hour and upwards, from one locality to another.

With numerous other inventions of a very important character.
Mr. JAMES'S address is 84, Old Kent-road, London, S.E.

£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested capital and reserve fund, £250,000.
Annual income, £45,000.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £5, secures £1000 in case of Death, or £5 per week while laid up by Injury.

For particulars apply to the Local Agents, at the Railway Stations, and OFFICES,—44, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL WILLIAM MINING COMPANY.—By an Order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 29th day of September last, on the petition of Thomas Martyn, of Wadebridge, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the WHEAL WILLIAM MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK,
Petitioner's Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, Oct. 1, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT TO two several Decrees made in the consolidated Causes of Trogaskis v. Rabey, and Read v. Same, the CREDITORS in respect of SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before Wednesday, the 10th day of October inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be precluded from the benefit of the said Decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 3, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE TRELYON CONSOLS MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Higgs and Another v. Oman and Others, dated the 27th day of September last, at the Registrar's Office at Truro, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.
12 (672ds) SHARES or PARTS of the defendant Henry Oman; and
4 (672ds) SHARES or PARTS of the defendant Elizabeth Oman,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for R. H. Bamfield, Plaintiffs' Solicitor, St. Ives, Cornwall).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 3, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CAMBORNE VEAN MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Pike and Another v. Scott and Others, dated the 27th day of September last, at the Registrar's Office at Truro, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.
2 (4000ds) SHARES or PARTS of the defendant Joseph Michell,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiffs' Solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 4, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE NORTH GRAMBLER MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Pike and Another v. Gabbot and Others, dated the 27th day of September last, at the Registrar's Office at Truro, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.
15 (1345ths) SHARES or PARTS of the defendant Edward Gabbot;
5 (1345ths) SHARES or PARTS of the defendant Jane Pault; and
1 (1345th) SHARE or PART of the defendant Samuel Kendall,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiffs' Solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 4, 1866.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
SHARES IN THE MOUNT PLEASANT LEAD MINE, NEAR MOLD.
MESSRS. WALKER AND ACKERLEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 10th of October, 1866, at Two o'clock for Half-past, at the Law Society's Rooms, Cook-street, Liverpool, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR SHARES in the MOUNT PLEASANT LEAD MINE, near Mold. For further particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, the secretary; or to Messrs. WALKER AND ACKERLEY, 55, Church-street, Liverpool.

IN THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARMS, TENEMENTS, AND QUILLETTS, comprising about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.

MR. W. DEW has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bull Hotel, Llangefni, on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th days of October, 1866, commencing each day at Two o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then and there to be produced, the following FREEHOLD FARMS AND QUILLETTS:—

IN THE PARISH OF LLANGOGED.—Fedy Fawr, alias Neuadd Gam, in lots; Tyn-llyn, in lots; Cae dan y Pentre, Quillets in Lleinioig.

IN PRESNON PARISH.—Dyrllyn Brynmawr, Quillets in Lleinioig.
IN LLANDUDWA PARISH.—Pentrefryn Isaf, in lots; Pentrefryn Uchaf, in lots; Bryndona, in lots.

IN LLANISTYNN PARISH.—Quillets in Penhwnllys Farm.
IN PENRHAETH PARISH.—Ail-y-Mount.
IN LLANSADWRN PARISH.—In Penheskin Farm, Llall Gabriel; Cae Marchog, alias Tyddyn Ellen Coytmor.

IN PENMYNYDD PARISH.—One-third undivided moiety of March Ynys.
IN LLANDESILLO PARISH.—Moiety of Llall y Fron, alias Llall Maru Rhodri, part of Tyn y mynydd Farm, Llall Sgubor Degwyn, part of Four Crosses Farm, Cae Pwll y Fran, part of Tyn y mynydd Farm, Llall Glover uchaf, and Isaf, and Quillets in Llall Newydd, and Tyn y Cae, in lots.

IN LLANFAIRPWLLGWYLLY PARISH.—Allotments in Rhosygad Common.
IN PENMYNYDD PARISH.—Cae Mawr, or Tynfownt.
IN LLANBEDRGOCH PARISH.—Plas-groeny Isaf.

IN LLANFAIRMATHAFAIRNEITHA PARISH.—Ysgubor Wen, Ynys Goch, Min-fordd, Cae Penrallt.

IN LLANDUDWYNN PARISH.—Benllech, eight cottages and garden, Ty Newydd, part of Garreg Wen, Pant y Morffod, part of Garreg Wen, Cae Chwarel, Garreg Wen, part of Garreg Wen, Cae'r Capel, Ty y Bedyd, in lots; Pen Chwarel, part of Castell Cadarn, Cae Robert, Castell Cadarn, Tanrallt, Tyddyn Bailey, Ty Gwyn.

IN LLANFAN PARISH.—Bryn y Gors.
IN LLANGWROG PARISH.—Rhiw.
IN LLECHGYNFAIRWYDD PARISH.—Nine Houses, Smithy, and Garden, situate in the town of Llanerchymedd.

IN LANBADRG PARISH.—Isallt, in lots.
There are several small lots near Beaumaris, Menai Bridge, and Cemaes Bay, beautifully adapted for Villa Residences, commanding magnificent sea and mountain views.

Lithographed plans and full particulars may be had at the principal hotels in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire; of Messrs. BLOXAM, ELLISON, and BLOXAM, 1, Lincoln's Inn, London; and from the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, Bangor.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.
VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. BAKER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, in the parish of St. Ives, near Liskeard, on Thursday, the 18th day of October instant, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the mine, viz.:—

ONE 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with TWO 10 ton BOILERS, and first piece of main rod.
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and TWO BOILERS 10 tons each.

ONE 22 in. DRAWING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with crusher attached, and ONE BOILER 8 tons.
1 24 in. crusher complete.
1 capstan and shears.
150 fms. 6 in. flat rope.
1 water-wheel, 30 ft. high, 2 1/2 ft. wide with 12 floors of stamps attached, and dressing floors complete.

5 tons 3/4 in. and other chain.
10 tons of railroad iron.
Large drying tube.
Beams, scales, and weights.
Several good sheds.
Sundry lots of timber.
A quantity of useful articles in the material houses.
Account-house furniture.
1 8 ton boiler, and various other articles.

Refreshments will be provided at Eleven o'clock. The auctioneer calls attention to the above materials, which are in good condition, and as it is intended to sell the whole in one day an early attendance is solicited.
Wadehead, Liskeard, October 1, 1866.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, situate in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall, with the 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and MATERIALS, all in complete working order.

To view the same, and for further particulars, apply to Capt. CREGG, Praze, Camborne, Cornwall.
Offers for purchase will be received by Messrs. CARDOZO and BORMAN, No. 15, New Broad-street, London, up to Monday, the 15th day of October next.

LEAD AND BLENDE SETT, CORNWALL.—The undersigned is authorised to OFFER a VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE SETT to an approved company, who would explore the lodes and work vigorously. One of the lodes has been worked to the 55 fm. level, and has yielded large quantities of good quality blende and some lead. The sett is extensive, and would be leased to an eligible company on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. JACOB OLIVER, St. Mewda, St. Austell, Cornwall.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best part of the coal field of South Wales (the property of Morgan Thomas, Esq.), EIGHTY ACRES OF ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND, with the farm-house, stabling, and other buildings suitable for farming purposes. The Taff Vale Railway runs through the centre of the property, which is most advantageous for colliery purposes. Underneath it abounds with the best steam and other coals, and it is within 16 miles of the town of Cardiff, one of the best markets in the world for coal.

Three pits have been sunk to prove the measures of the seams, which are most valuable. The price of this most valuable property is only £2500. The farm is let at £45 a year, and £1000 can be left on mortgage by the present owner.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. BURFIELD, Roath, Cardiff.

WEST BEAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) ASHBURNTON.—The Liquidators of the above Company hereby give notice that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the above Mine, situate in the parish of Ashburton, Devon.

Tenders, addressed to the Liquidators at the registered office of the company at Ashburton, will be received up to the 13th day of October next.
Further particulars may be obtained at the above-named office.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mine, consisting of the Gurtavallig Copper Mine sett, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, County of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of position to the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducements for the judicious investment of capital.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, BY TENDER, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES, called the CLIFTON, KERSLEY, and TON COLLIERIES, now in working by the owners, viz.:—

The CLIFTON and KERSLEY COLLIERIES, situate in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, and extending under from 800 to 900 statute acres of land, coal in the Lancashire coal fields, and for the produce of which there is a never-failing demand.

Also, jointly with or separately from the above, the DENTON COLLIERIES, situate between the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport, in the county of a large manufacturing district; this colliery is working the thick upper seam of the Lancashire coal fields, and comprises those now being worked.

The whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other PLANT used in the working of the mines at these collieries to be purchased by the intending lessees.

The terms of letting can be seen upon an appointment being made for that purpose, at the offices of Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BIRCH, Chester, towards the enders, stating the amount of dead rent, royalty, and purchase money to be paid, are to be sent on or before the 31st of October, 1866. The proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For permission to view apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., Clifton-house, near Manchester; and to Messrs. HELPS, PARKER, and BIRCH, solicitors, Chester.

CHINA-CLAY SETT TO BE LET, on advantageous terms.
The clay is first-class.—Apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Cambridge, Cornwall.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 1-ton BOILER, 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, within cage, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriars, London.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to BARROWS and CALMICHAEL, Portable Engine Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., and a 6-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN PLATE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., 30, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

SANDYS, VIVIAN, AND CO.,
COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING ENGINES for WATERWORKS, MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and TOOLS of every description.

Foreign mines supplied on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. Second-hand Mining Machinery and Pitwork in Stock; also a new 4 and a 2-horse power high-pressure vertical engines, with boilers, and a second-hand 18-inch whim engine, condensing.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND PRACTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEES,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment by instalments over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES.—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES.—6, STORRY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGES AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LOBBY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON SAWS, REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARBACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDWARD FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS.—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
* * Loans received on debenture; particulars on application.
London Agent.—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRA-TOIR'S WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
CHIEF OFFICES,
3 and 4, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE USK SIDE COMPANY
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN JAMES).
USK SIDE IRONWORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STATIONARY and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, BOILERS, LATTICE, and BOILER PLATE GIRDERS.
POINTS and CROSSINGS for RAILWAYS, ROOFS, RAILWAY and COAL PIT WAGONS, PITWORK, PUMPS, MACHINERY, and WROUGHT IRONWORK OF EVERY KIND.
Cranks, Shafts, and Uses of every description drawn under Nasmyth's Steam Hammer.

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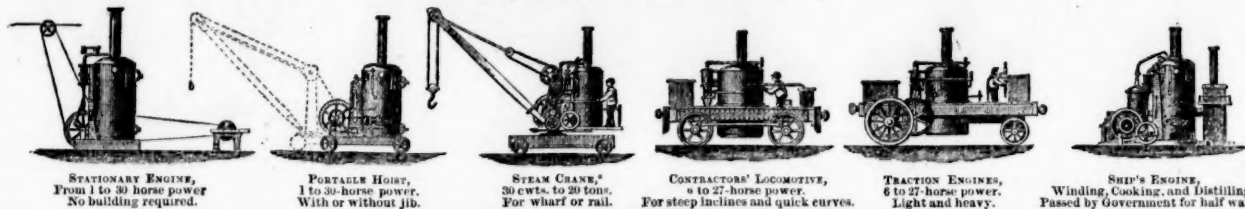
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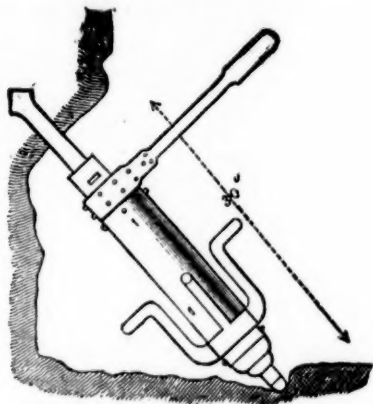
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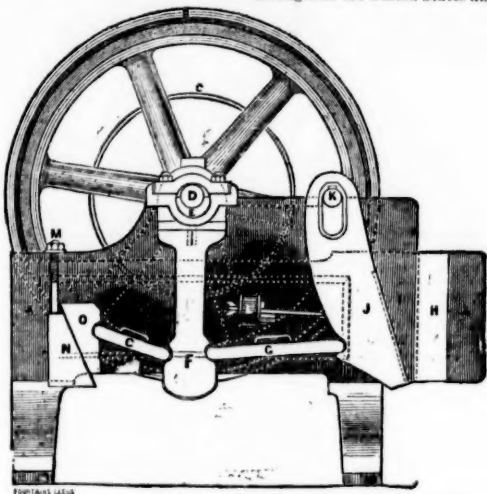
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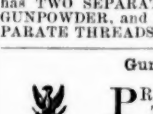
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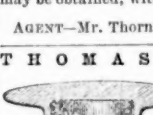
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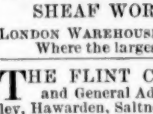
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10000	Copago Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines' Co. of South Australia	150 £100 pd.]	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey, f. Brazil	2 15 0	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Refining Company	4 10 0	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Fortune, c. West Australia	2 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Fronton and Bolivia, f. New Granada	1 10 6	—	9s. 11s.	—
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 6	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—
12000	Nerubida Coal and Iron	6000 £5 pd., 3000 £3 pd.]	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold	1 15 0	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. New Zealand	6 14 0	—	—	—
15000	Pacheca Silver Mining Company, Mexico	1 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Pel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Pestarens, c.	1 10 0	—	1 1/2	—
22000	Quebrada, c. Venezuela	10 0 0	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, f. (5000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.)	—	—	—	—
50000	Rosario Grande, f. Brazil	0 7 6	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, f. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Val Antigua, c.	0 15 0	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, s. c. f.	5 10 0	—	—	—
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Vallanzana, c. Italy	0 15 0	1	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, f. (10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.)	—	—	—	—
50000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—
7500	York Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
40000	Alliance	25 0 0	20 1/2	19 20	—
40000	Australian Mercantile and Finance	4 0 0	—	4 1/2 5 1/2	—
30000	Australasia	4 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Bank of Egypt	25 0 0	30	—	—
10000	Bank of New Zealand	10 0 0	18	18 18	—
25000	Bank of Ottawa	10 0 0	7	—	—
25000	Bank of Queensland	25 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25 0 0	—	4 1/2	—
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese	10 0 0	9	8 9	—
8515	Canada Company	32 10 0	89	75 80	—
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment	2 0 0	1 1/2	—	—
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China	20 0 0	18	16 18	—
30000	Chart. Merc. India, Lond. & China	25 0 0	27	36 38	—
50000	City	10 0 0	17	14 16	—
20000	Colonial	25 0 0	40	38 40	—
40000	Company of African Merchants	3 0 0	2	—	—
15000	Consolidated Bank	4 0 0	—	4 1/2 5 1/2	—
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England	20 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Discount Corporation	20 0 0	—	—	—
20000	East London	5 0 0	10	—	—
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart.	20 0 0	19	17 18	—
20000	English and Swedish	20 0 0	14	12 15	—
25000	General Credit and Finance of London	6 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 3 3/4	—
20000	Imperial Bank	20 0 0	25	25 25	—
150000	International Financial Society	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 2 3/4	—
35000	International Land Credit	6 0 0	—	—	—
4000	London African Trading	10 0 0	—	—	—
50000	London Chart. Bank of Australia	20 0 0	22 1/2	22 23	—
27500	London and County	20 0 0	64	62 64	—
40000	London Financial Association	25 0 0	11	9	—
72000	London Joint-Stock	15 0 0	44	42 44	—
2000	London Mercantile Discount	10 0 0	—	—	—
10000	London and South Western	20 0 0	18	17 18	—
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	93	91 92	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange	11 10 0	—	8 1/2 4 1/2	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial	20 0 0	11	9 11	—
30000	Mineral Rights Association	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	National of Australia	4 0 0	6	5 6	—
20000	National of Liverpool	10 0 0	13	11 13	—
40000	National	30 0 0	72	68 70	—
27500	New South Wales	20 0 0	45	43 45	—
40000	Union of Australia	25 0 0	47	46 47	—
80000	Union of London	15 0 0	46	45 46	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
3000	Bedford Unit, c. Tavistock	2 8 8	—	—	—
3200	Bedford Unit, c. Tavistock	1 2 0	—	—	—
400	Billings, f. Flint	30 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Bladenydray, s. f.	2 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Bollinger Hill Consols, c.	0 5 0	—	—	—
1248	Boscawell, f. c. St. Just	7 1 0	—	—	—
5000	Bottle Hill, f. Plympton	1 14 6	—	—	—
200	Brixham Hematite Iron	6 7 6	—	—	—
1000	Bryndor Hall, f. Flint	28 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Bryn Gwyn, f. Newlyn	9 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Caldbeck Fells, f. Cumbria	1 2 6	—	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols, c.	18 10 0	—	—	—
4000	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran.	11 8 10	25s.	7 1/2 1 1/2	—
3000	Cap Cornwall, c. St. Just	2 5 0	—	—	—
8000	Caradon & Phoenix Cons.	0 12 0	—	—	—
1000	Caradon Cons., c. St. Cleer	30 13 6	—	—	—
1000	Caradon Cons., c. St. Cleer	30 13 6	—	—	—
6000	Carn Camborne, c. Camb.	2 0 0	—	—	—
4005	Cardigan Cons. (1000 £5 pd., 3005 £4 2s. pd.)	—	—	—	—
600	Cardiganshire, f.	10 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Carysfort (3200 £2 1/2 pd., 16800 £1 1/2 pd.)	—	—	—	—
6000	Castell Carn Dochan, g.	0 8 6	—	—	—
2500	Cefn Cilia, f. Flint	2 18 0	—	—	—
1000	Central Miners, f.	3 7 6	—	—	—
12000	Central Southdown, f.	1 0 0	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton, f. Perranzabuloe	8 17 6	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton Moor, f. Perranzabuloe	5 11 0	—	—	—
4000	Clara Unit, f. Pontefract	2 10 0	—	—	—
3000	Clovenhoe Wood, c.	5 0 0	—	—	—
16000	Coolartra & Bond (5000 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.)	—	—	—	—
1000	Condurow, c. f. Camborne	7 10 0	—	—	—
5000	Condurow, c. f. Camborne	7 10 0	—	—	—
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 6	—	4 4 1/2	—
1024	Copper Hill, c. Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	—
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin	1 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Cornwall Great Consols	1 8 0	—	—	—
861	Crane, c. Camborne	82 4 6	—	—	—
3000	Crenner & Wh. Abraham	4 0 0	—	—	—
1200	Crelake, c. Tavistock	3 0 0	—	—	—